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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, and 17.

La Guardia Flies to Maine; Britain Gets Big U. S. Loan; More Home Rule in India

The World's Day—July 22, 1941

New England: La Guardia Discusses Maine Defense

Mayor La Guardia of New York flew to Augusta, Maine, to confer with civilian defense officials of Maine. [Page 2.]

Bridgeport, Conn., planned to celebrate its "four freedoms" in unusual four-day ceremonies. [Page 10.]

A bill which is said to affect freedom of the press was given a hearing at the Massachusetts State House. [Page 2.]

Expansion of the vocational counselor service in the Boston high schools was announced. [Page 10.]

Washington: $425,000,000 Loaned to Britain

A $425,000,000 loan to Britain was announced by the Federal Loan Agency to help pay for war supplies ordered in the United States prior to the lend-lease program. The loan, with 3 per cent annual interest, will mature in 15 years. [Financial Page.]

The House Ways and Means Committee voted to retain the mandatory joint income tax return in the defense tax bill by which $300,000,000 in revenue is anticipated which otherwise, it was said, would have had to be made up in increased surtax rates.

The Senate passed and sent to the House the property seizure bill granting the President power to requisition private property when and if needed "to promote the national defense and to overcome shortages." [Financial Page.]

A plea to expand the Social Security Act, including a health insurance program, was made by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, to a special Senate committee.

A petroleum pipeline from Texas to East Coast states was advanced a step nearer as the House contemplated Congressional action on legislation designed to facilitate construction and sent the measure to the House.

A bill permitting farmers to sell their normal production of wheat without paying present penalties and even though harvested from acreage in excess of quotas now imposed, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Jesse oJnes, Federal Loan Administrator, announce dnew Export-Import Bank loans of $10,000,000 to Chile and $6,000,000 to Colombia, both loans being additions to previous extensions of credit.

Seven Danish cargo ships acquired under provisions of the Ship Requisition Act were allocated to American operators in defense trade routes by the Maritime Commission.

The House completed Congressional action on a bill to give the Secretary of War power to retire any regular Army officer, particularly those physically unfit.

Legislation to include the entire Cumberland River basin within the Tennessee Valley Authority was approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee after a brief executive session.

A bill authorizing $300,000,000 for additional naval shore facilities was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee and Chairman Vinson said the measure probably would be taken up by the House this week.

In Europe: Indians Get More Representation

Britain announced the enlargement of the executive council of the Governor General of India, in a move to increase Indian representation in the Government at Delhi. [Page 7.]

Harry Hopkins, United States Lend-Lease co-ordinator, was received by King George at Buckingham Palace. Prime Minister Churchill was also received by the King.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden radiocast an appeal to the Belgians to do all in their power to "frustrate the Nazis by every means at your disposal," and promised that Britain would not fail them. [Germany contests origin of "V" campaign: Page 6.]

Americas: Canada Cancels Races to Save Gasoline

Toronto (AP)—A program of motorboat racing at the Canadian National Exhibition here next month has been cancelled to assist Canada's war effort to conserve gasoline.

La Paz, Bolivia—A revolt of about 4,000 Indians in the Department of Cochabamba was reported, and sources here charged it to elements interested in fostering Nazi-Fascist conspiracy.

National: Four Companies Fined in Trust Case

New York (AP)—Fines totaling $76,500 were assessed in Federal Court against four corporations, including one concern in Germany, and seven individuals, who pleaded nolo contendere to an indictment charging violations of the anti-trust laws in the production and sale of magnesite and magnesite bricks.

Air and Sea: Sidings Set Afire in Naples

Harbor and railway sidings at the Italian port of Naples were set afire by relays of heavy RAF bombers on the night of July 20, the British announced. Rome reported 12 fatalities and 16 persons injured in a British air raid on the Sicilian town of Mazzarino.

The Suez Canal was raided with slight damage, the British reported.

A German military camp on the west coast of Denmark was among targets bombed by the RAF in daylight following night air assaults on the German industrial centers at Frankfurt and Mannheim. [German morale lowered by RAF air raids: Page 1.]

Russia: German Warplanes Bomb Moscow

Attack on Moscow by about 200 German planes gave the Russian Capital its first big air attack. Moscow asserted that nothing of strategic importance was hit. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Germans claimed that the Russian armies had been cut up into segments and could show no unity of command, although no mention was made of new places captured.

Russians stated that there was no change in the line.

Legion for Keeping New Troops Longer

EUGENE, Ore., July 22 (AP)—National Commander Milo J. Warner of the American Legion wired the State Military Affairs Committee yesterday that "the Legion feels the situation demands enactment of necessary legislation to insure keeping intact during the emergency, troop units already trained, and retention of selectees under fair and feasible regulations."

Mr. Warner, here for the 1941 department convention of the Oregon Legion, said his statement was in line with the Legion's long-established policy of favoring a permanent system of universal military training. His message was sent to Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

"In view of the present emergency we cannot afford to have an Army which comes and goes with the snows," Mr. Warner said.

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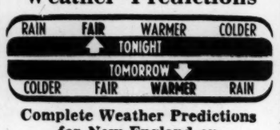


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Old Fire Truck Goes Into Aluminum Pile

By the Associated Press

Wallingford, Conn., July 22

The biggest donation so far in Connecticut's scrap aluminum drive was an old fire engine.

The officials of the Borough of Wallingford gave a five-ton hook and ladder truck to the local committee, and fire officials believe it will yield about 75 pounds of the precious metal. Warden James V. Lee said the truck was in service for 27 years and was beyond repair.

Plastics Hit By Scarcity Of Formaldehyde

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An acute shortage of formaldehyde, basic ingredient for a wide section of phenol plastics, is preventing the long planned substitution of plastics for metal parts in many lines of manufacture, it was learned here today.

Shortage of this ordinarily plentiful chemical, which infrequently comes to the notice of the common citizen, is daily projecting itself into a major problem for New England and national industry, and is expected to have sharp and immediate effects upon many regional plants and employment and, hence, upon said citizens, industrial leaders agreed.

Unless spirited efforts now underway in New England research laboratories are successful in finding available materials that can be substituted for formaldehyde, or unless formaldehyde producing plants are released from turning out the raw materials for explosives, production of plastics cannot be expanded. Indeed, present output may have to be summarily curtailed.

On Defense Items

Already, manufacturers are concentrating their product on items directly connected with defense, disappointing hundreds of manufacturers of everything from teething rings to alarm clock cases who had anticipated using plastics to replace the metals that are daily becoming scarcer as priorities are exercised in favor of war goods.

These manufacturers today face three choices:

1. Changing their product to utilize available materials.
2. Closing down for the duration.
3. Obtaining defense contracts or sub-contracts, so they can continue operating and giving employment.

For many it is not a very happy choice. Defense contracts have been concentrated, for the most part, in the hands of the very largest concerns, even the best sub-contracts, many businessmen feel, have been picked over.

New Dislocations

Even in those plants having defense contracts there is some consternation, for most of them have devoted only a portion of their capacity to war orders, striving to maintain their distribution and markets in their normal non-defense lines. The shortages now arising mean further dislocations.

This situation, of course, now extends far beyond New England. Albert J. Browning, one of the OPM's advisory board in Washington, forecasts that 5,000 plants will be compelled to close within the next six months.

In New England the situation is especially serious because of the large number of concerns here that manufacture things having small metal parts.

Just as one example in a host, take costume jewelry, the bulk of which is made in the Providence-Attleboro section. Brass is the principal item in such jewelry, and it is hardly a secret that brass is in prime demand for quite ponderable war uses.

Some of these jewelry manufacturers had planned to make wider use of plastics. They had even developed a line of imitation stones for them, jewels made from plastics, but the shortage of plastics will leave them facing the foregoing situation just as soon as the metal priorities become sharper.

Not Promising

The general situation in plastics is not very promising at the moment.

Supplies of formaldehyde are normally obtained from two plants, one in Niagara Falls, the other in Wilmington, Del. Both plants have been converted into making ammonia, an important item in the manufacture of nitroglycerin explosives.

The Federal Government is constructing its own ammonia plants, and when in production these will presumably release the formaldehyde converters for the plastics industry. But there is little expectation that these plants will be operating before six months, and the need for formaldehyde is very much in the present.

Thus the plastic makers are faced with a situation where they might expand their production about three times, but are unable to boost it so much as a pound because they can't get the formaldehyde.

Delay Looms On Extending Draft Terms

Stormy debate expected to postpone action by Congress beyond date set by Marshall.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Stormy sessions, reminiscent of the lend-lease debate, are expected to preface Congressional declaration of the national emergency asked by President Roosevelt as a means of holding the United States Army intact in the face of "imperiled national interests."

Resolutions declaring the United States in the midst of such an emergency were prepared on Capitol Hill on receipt of the President's special message recommending this method of extending the active service terms of selectees, National Guardsmen, and reserve officers.

The President today gave Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia and Tom Connally (D) of Texas a comprehensive, up-to-the-minute report on developments abroad at a White House conference.

Senator George said that Mr. Roosevelt outlined confidential reports on developments in all parts of the world—the Far East, South America, and Europe.

Reaction to the President's proposals was sharply divided, but leaders predicted that he will eventually get the authority he is asking for extension of the training period "either for a specific period or until revocation by Congress or the President."

Delay Is Seen

Hope for action by the Aug. 1 deadline set last week by Gen. George C. Marshall was definitely dim.

Parallel measures drawn up for the House and Senate on the basis of the President's recommendations would declare that a "national emergency exists," would confer upon the Executive specific authority to extend the service terms of selectees, National Guardsmen, and reserve officers and to ignore present 900,000 restriction on the number of selectees who may be inducted.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, announced that hearings on the resolution would begin before his committee tomorrow with General Marshall, United States Chief of Staff as the chief witness.

Hearings in Senate

Hearings are already in progress in the Senate on the general subject of draft extension. Testifying today were Brig. Gen. John M. Palmer, retired, former Assistant Chief of Staff, who urged extension because "our peril is greater than it has ever been before in our history," and the Rev. A. J. Muste, spokesman for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who termed the proposal a "step towards war."

The House Naval Affairs Committee, meanwhile, approved a bill, already passed by the Senate, giving the Secretary of the Navy power to extend for the duration of the emergency the service terms of enlisted men.

Germany's Morale Falters Under Mounting RAF Raids; Nazi Planes Pound Moscow

Wide World

British Eaglets March to American Training

Fifty future fliers of the Royal Air Force as they arrived in Los Angeles recently to train at Glendale, Calif. The training course is for 20 weeks, after which the fliers will return to Great Britain. Approximately 365 additional British cadets arrived recently at Montgomery, Ala., to receive air training at points in the Southeast. Those arriving in Alabama reported six weeks after the first contingent of 550 British youths. The program calls for training 8,000 RAF men in the United States annually.

Serious break foreseen in Reich war effort as rain of bombs wreaks havoc.

By W. E. Lucas

Who, as an American correspondent in Lisbon, has been in touch with Continental news sources. He is now in the United States.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While Germany is paying a heavy price in men and equipment for its victories in Russia, the condition of the home front may well be giving the Nazi leadership still more cause for alarm. Unceasing bombings, sometimes day and night, by the tireless British Air Force—and with a constantly increasing tonnage of bombs dropped—are bringing dislocation not only to Germany's production in the west, but, what is still more serious, to the morale of the war-weary German people.

From sources of unquestionable reliability, I have been able to gain some remarkable information as to the full extent of this process of dislocation and demoralization, which if continued for any appreciable time is bound to make itself felt eventually in the Nazi program itself.

For over two months now the RAF has been staging a tremendous offensive against the industrial west of Germany, against Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, the Ruhr and the Rhineland. As this summer fades into autumn and then darkens into winter this assault is likely to mount in intensity and to spread its destruction over the furthest points of Germany and into Czechoslovakia and Poland, where the Nazis have already transferred many of their war industries.

New Bomb Destructive

Much of the effectiveness of the RAF attack has been due to a new type of bomb recently put into use. Eye witnesses have described this as a sort of aerial torpedo, which straightening out when it nears the ground, takes on a horizontal flight. Its velocity carries it through many obstacles, piercing walls and causing houses to collapse before it finally explodes.

The destructive power of such a bomb in built-up areas is evident, since in horizontal flight it cannot travel far without coming into contact with something. In one street in Hamburg a whole row of houses were demolished by one of these bombs and somewhere in the suburbs of that city an old man now sits on his porch with a clear view of the river which before was concealed by three blocks of buildings.

There is sufficient evidence coming out of Germany to show that the material damage in certain districts has been severe. It is known, for instance, that the main Focke-Wulf airplane factory in Bremen was razed to the ground, though as yet the subsidiary plant on the banks of the River Weser has not been hit.

In Hamburg two dockyards, where five submarines were under construction, were completely destroyed; all the houses and shops around the docks are rubble and all that is left standing in the Adolf Hitler Platz, where the Town Hall is situated, is ironically enough the statue of William I.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Nazi-Red Conflict Shifts to Air

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, July 22

The German Luftwaffe struck in force for the first time at the capital of Russia last night and today, showering high explosive and incendiary bombs over the city and its outskirts for five and a half hours.

The Soviet Government said 200 bombers participated in the raid. Fires were started and civilians killed, it said, but no military objective was hit and 17 of the bombers were claimed to have been shot down by Red Air Fleet night fighters and ground gunners.

German sources described the attack as "one of the heaviest carried out by the German Air Force," comparable only with the most severe attacks made on England.

Kremlin District Hit

Twelve big explosions were reported in the Kremlin district, the heart of Moscow, Berlin said.

The onslaught was said to have begun in the evening and lasted until dawn today.

Bomber squadrons unloaded an undisclosed amount of heavy explosives and thousands of incendiaries upon the city's war-vital objectives, Germans said.

Fires east of the Kremlin and flames that spread throughout the region of the Muskva River bend, the site of power plants and Communist Party administrations, were reported in Berlin.

"Buildings of High Soviet executive and administrative importance as well as supply industries of the city, were destroyed or badly damaged," the High Command said.

Meanwhile at the front the German High Command declared that "break-through operations of the German armed forces and their allies had torn the Soviet defense into disconnected groups." The communiqué added that "despite stout local resistance and stubbornly conducted counter-attacks, uniform leadership of the enemy is no longer apparent. On the entire east front operations aiming at the destruction of individual groups of the Soviet armed forces continue steadily."

Russian Lines Hold?

Despite these German claims, Moscow declared that the Russian armies were holding their lines in the same areas.

A defense of unbroken tenacity was reported in the Polotsk-Nevel-Smolensk salient before Moscow and in the Novograd-Volynski theater on the Ukrainian front. There was little significant action in other far-separated theaters, including the approaches to Leningrad.

Unofficial Soviet quarters claimed that Smolensk, a city in the Russian center and on the high road to Moscow 230 miles away, still was in Red hands. This disputed Nazi claims that Smolensk had been taken and passed last week and pictured the main German thrust as having been held without material gain for at least four days.

Meanwhile in the far north of the line Finnish troops were reported to have captured Pitkaeranta, on the northern shore of Lake Ladoga, seizing 10 locomotives and a hundred or more supply trucks.

Saving of reserves vital to Russian Army: Page 6.

Map of Russian campaign: Page 6.

U. S. Ready to Aid Red War Purchases

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 22

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said today he had offered to buy any strategic materials which Russia might want to sell to the United States to help pay for purchases of war supplies here.

Followed 'Jimmy' to School

Thompson Island's Pet Seal

Farm and Trades School boys in Boston Harbor adopted with alacrity this friendly baby seal, which came up on the beach, perhaps to take the place of the seal which once made a similar landing. The first pet was called Oscar I, and the new "Mary's Lamb" has been named Oscar II. Here Oscar the Second is shown with James Teremblay, a sophomore, who first made friends with him when Jimmy was driving a group of cows to pasture.

Hub island school has pet seal: Page 2.

RAF Activity Called Prelude To Heaviest Attacks of All

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—The aerial offensive against Germany's western front, marked again yesterday by swarming cross-Channel attacks, is but the prelude for the heaviest air raids ever known, which the RAF will launch against Germany in the next three months, it was asserted authoritatively in London.

In the number of planes engaged and the weight of bombs dropped, the attacks will surpass those which, the British say, distributed 7,000,000 pounds of bombs on Cologne, Bremen, and the Ruhr from June 16 to July 10.

As the nights lengthen, it was stated, attacks on a scale "which will make Coventry look like a pinprick" will be aimed at German industry from the industrial Ruhr Valley to Prague, Capital of dismembered Czechoslovakia.

As the raids increase in range and strength there will be no slackening of the daylight offensive aimed at attrition of Luftwaffe fighter strength and German coastwise shipping.

There is every indication that these forays, which among other things are said to have sunk or damaged more than a quarter million tons of shipping in the last two weeks, will be doubled in intensity.

The extent of British raids in the past two months in Northern Europe, increasing convoy protection by the RAF, continued reports of fairly heavy British air operations in the Middle East and so-called failure of the Luftwaffe to bomb heavily behind the Russian lines led one expert observer to two conclusions:

1. Germany never fully made up for the tremendous losses suffered in the war since the Flanders campaign. Either German industry has been too slow or the Luftwaffe training scheme has foundered. At any rate, the experts believe, Nazi air strength now is far below the 4,000-plane operation strength estimated by the British magazine Aeroplane.

2. British air strength, allowing for aircraft diverted to North Africa and other parts of the Empire, now is greater in operational aircraft—that is, first-line fighters, bombers and reconnaissance craft—than the Luftwaffe.

Because of these two conclusions and, the British say, because American aircraft such as the Douglas Havoc and the biggest Boeings are superior to the new German planes, complete British air superiority should be reached before mid-winter. Reliable sources emphasize that the RAF now is able to exert local command wherever it so wishes within the range of Britain.

Drive for Aluminum Scrap Strikes Full Stride in Boston and Suburbs

Rattle of Old Metal Pots Is Symphony of Patriotism

The clatter of pots, pans, and kettles is resounding throughout the 48 States of the Union today with increasing patriotic intensity as the drive for aluminum gets in full swing.

Housewives asked for old aluminumware, are giving both old and new—which is not exactly the idea but is cited as evidence of the spirit of the response.

From cities, towns, and villages comes word that bins erected yesterday will not be large enough to hold the collection by the end of the week. Some are full already. Men, women, and children in all parts of the Nation are co-operating and the call for 20,000,000 pounds of raw aluminum may bring in double that amount, officials of the Office for Civilian Defense at Washington headquarters estimate.

Old tea kettles and stew pans have found themselves in company with automobile, movie camera, and refrigerator parts, vacuum cleaners, toasters, washing machines, and bottle caps.

Boston Plans Complete

Plans for collection of aluminum in Boston were completed today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin conferred with his Aluminum Committee. Seventy-five trucks from the Public Works Department will cover the City on Thursday. They will be preceded by buglers, who will blow the signal at the foot of each street that the aluminum truck is approaching.

Girl Scouts traveling with each truck will ring doorbells and ask housewives for aluminum. Boy Scouts will carry the aluminum from doorsteps to curbstones, and another battalion will toss the aluminum into the trucks. Each truck will have two Girl Scouts and eight Boy Scouts.

Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland hopes to complete the City-wide drive Thursday evening. Persons away from home on Thursday were urged to leave their aluminum at any one of the City's 57 fire stations or 17 police stations.

Pressed Into Blocks

After collection from housewives, aluminum will be carted to district collection bins at the nine yards of the Public Works Department. From there, it wil be taken to a concentration point where collections of aluminum from all over Massachuseets are scheduled to be gathered. The metal then will be pressed into blocks before shipment to smelters. Establishment of a concentration headquarters at the City's Sewer Pumping Sttaion at the end of Mile Road in Dorchester was being considered.

Contrary to earlier announcements, the aluminum wil lnot be sold to junk dealers, but will be disposed of by the Procurement Office of the United States Treasury to smelters having defense-preference rating at maximum prices prescribed by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Proceeds will be held in the United States Treasury for public purposes. The aluminum will be used in the manufatcure of airplanes, tanks, battleships, etc., according to John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Public Safety Committee, who received the new instructions.

All-Aluminum Body

At noon today Mayor Tobin struck the initial blow to break up the all-aluminum body of a seven-passenger sedan, contributed to the Greater Boston drive by Mrs. Horatio A. Lamb of Milton, Mass.

Many of the pots and pans thrown into the bins on the opening day of the drive were new and still had price tags on them, having been bought for the occasion. Although the patriotic spirit of the donors is appreciated, the gift of new aluminum is not desired, committee chairmen are pointing out to residents of all sections. The collection of the old metal is being made to relieve the shortage faced in national defense production. The purpose will not be served by giving old utensils that must be replaced or buying new.

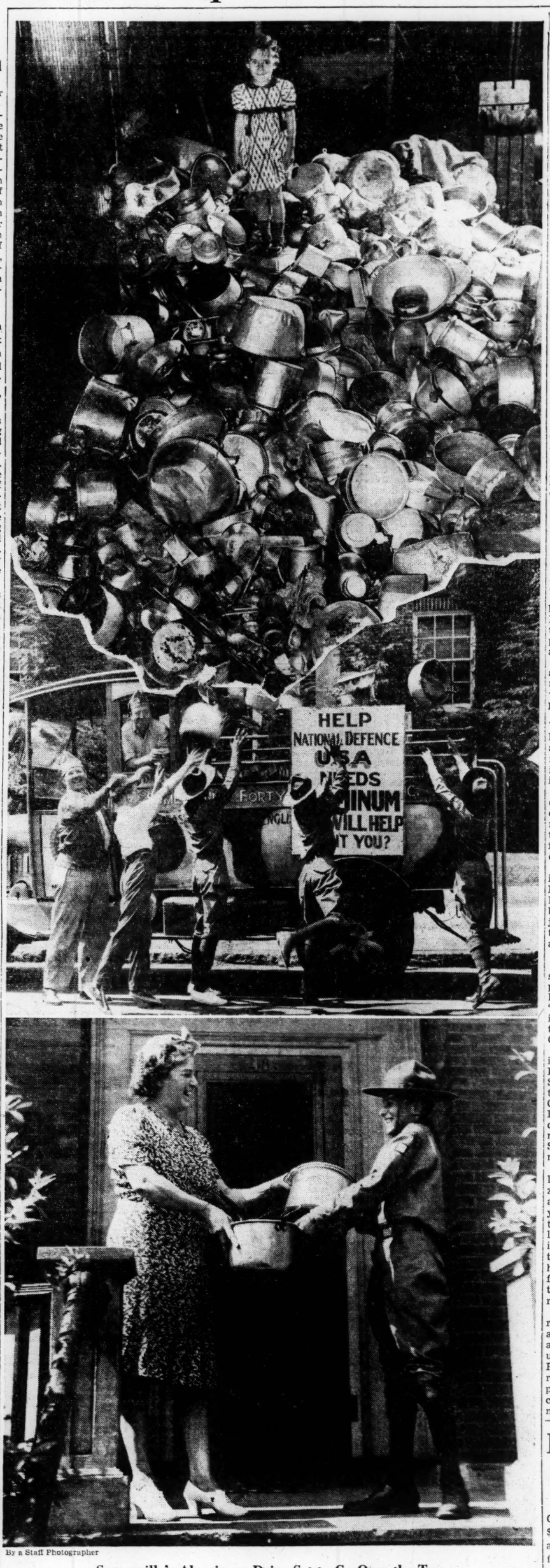
There also have been donations of zinc washboards, enamel and copper kettles, indicating again that the spirit was willing but the judgment of metals faulty.

In Belmont, Mass., where the drive was opened formally yesterday by Charles R. Betts, Chairman of Service and Supply for the Belmont Safety Committee, 500 pounds had been collected by nightfall. Today Mr. Betts found a washing machine at his door.

Yacht Aids Defense

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 22 (AP)—Scrap aluminum from one of the old America's Cup contenders in the international yacht races was headed for a different kind of defense today.

In contributing 400 pounds of aluminum to the national aluminum-for-defense drive, Robert J. Cohan of the General Scrap Iron Company said most of it came from the yacht Yankee, America's Cup defense candidate.



By a Staff Photographer

Somerville's Aluminum Drive Set to Go Over the Top

Upper: Little Madeline Donnelly adds her bit to Somerville's fast-growing pile of aluminum. This represents the first day's collection in a drive that is going strong. Middle: "Over the top, boys!" Under the leadership of the American Legion, Post 19, Somerville Boy Scouts aid in filling the Legion's 40-and-8 "Paddy Wagon." Left to right: Bellman, Lawrence Knight; Chauffeur, William Cullen; and Scouts Douglas MacDonald, Herman Correia, Robert Cavanaugh, and Joseph Hunt. Bottom: Mrs. Donat Prince does her bit as Robert Cavanaugh, Boy Scout, solicits surplus aluminum utensils.

Oscar II, Hub Island Pet Seal, Acquired Like Mary's Lamb

Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor, where the Farm and Trades School prepares boys for agricultural and industrial careers, has a parallel to the story of Mary's little lamb. The only difference is that it is a seal rather than a lamb that came to school voluntarily without anyone to lead it.

A baby seal came up from the sea recently, landing on the sandy beach soon after sunrise. Now it refuses to leave although it has all opportunity to do so.

Jimmy Teremblay, sophomore at the school, discovered the unexpected visitor. He was driving the cattle to pasture one morning when the leading cow of the herd stopped short. A miniature "traffic jam" resulted, with all members of the herd refusing to budge. Jimmy investigated and found the baby seal gazing in as much amazement as the cows.

But Jimmy is a resourceful lad. He approached the seal and quickly made friends. The barrier was thus removed, and the cows went their way while Jimmy "escorted" the seal to headquarters.

There is was disclosed that many years ago a similar visitor came to the island, and became a pet, receiving the name Oscar. It seems that Oscar stayed several months before his yearning for the sea took him away one afternoon.

So the new visitor immediately became Oscar II.

And the students—particularly Jimmy—are now hoping that they may keep their pet longer than Oscar I remained on the island.

Citizens Aid Police In Two Slayings

Efforts were being made today by several Massachusetts citizens, including a State Senator, to aid police in solving the brutal murders of two young women last week and to make certain that there can be no repetition of the cases.

The murders, which have aroused their communities, were those of Miss Constance M. Shipp, Reading High School girl, and Miss Frances Cochran, a recent Lynn High School graduate, employed as a bookeeper.

At the State House, Senator Tycho M. Petersen (R) of Springfield introduced legislation to keep known sex offenders under observation by the State Department of Mental Health. He said his bill bore the approval of District Attorney Robert M. Bradford of Middlesex County, under whose jurisdiction the Reading case comes.

At the same time, prominent citizens of both Lynn and Reading took action to protect their communities as Mr. Bradford called a Grand Jury to assemble next Monday to indict Raymond Woodward, Reading High School boy, for the Shipp crime, and State and local police traced every lead for possible clues to the murderer of the Cochran girl.

In Reading, the Neighborhood Betterment Association called a public mass meeting for Monday night at 8 o'clock in Shepardson Hall of Parker Junior High School "to examine the facts connected with the death of Miss Shipp and to determine what steps are necessary to secure adequate protection for the citizens of Reading and their children."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Evening Forum of the Conference on "Religion and the World Today" at Harvard Summer School. "Suggesting a Philosophy for a New World Order" will be discussed by Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador to the United States from China. Following there will be a discussion period. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Community Forum of the WPA Community Recreation Project. Commander Natalie Hays Hammond of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School will outline the work of that organization, now in its second term. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Piano recital by Miss Edith Stearns, a feature of the Boston University Summer School. In Jacob Sleeper Hall, Copley Square, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Van Gogh and Gauguin" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "A Survey of Sculpture" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Showing of films on astronomy entitled "Exploring the Universe". In the biological laboratories, Harvard University, at 2 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Open forum of the Boston University Summer School "Economic and Social Changes of War" will be discussed by Richard P. Doherty, professor of economics at Boston University. In Soden Lounge, 84 Exeter Street, Boston, at 2 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Medieval Origins of Modern States—Germany", by Dr. John M. Potter, assistant professor at Harvard University. Sponsored by the Medieval Academy of America. In Emerson Hall, Room D, Harvard, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Last Children's Concert On Esplanade Announced

Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Pops and Esplanade concerts, announced the following program for his third and final Children's Concert of the season at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Storrow Embankment of the Esplanade at the foot of Mt. Vernon Street:

Pomp and Circumstance	Elgar
Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
Allegro Giocoso from Fourth Symphony	Brahms
Prayer of Thanksgiving	Balerius-Kremser
Music Box	Laidov
Ride of the Valkyries	Wagner
Waltz of the Flowers	Tchaikovsky
Perpetual Motion	J. Straus
Stars and Stripes Forever	Sousa

La Guardia Lauds Maine Defense Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 22—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Director of America's civilian defense program, said here today, where he was guest of Gov. Sumner Sewall, that he felt the organization of home defense proposed by Governor Sewall and his Council showed clearly the Governor's realization of the immediate necessity for a co-ordinated plan of action.

Maine has prided itself for being among the first to outline its home defense organization and already has Home Guardsmen ready for action, if necessary, in the absence of the National Guard.

Mayor La Guardia said the map of Maine and its geographic locations should be enough to awaken its people to the need for preparedness.

The greatest immediate need in the civilian defense program, today, Mayor La Guardia said, is a need for self imposed discipline on the part of the people of this country—a recognition of the need and a willingness to follow instructions if the occasion arises. He pointed out people of this Nation never have been under the fire of modern warfare when cities are major targets.

Mayor La Guardia will meet County Chairman and other officials in Maine's civilian defense program this afternoon. Later he will speak from the Capital building on behalf of civilian defense.

Inspector Of Magazines Bill Opposed

Massachusetts librarians, book sellers, retail merchants, and civic organizations today opposed as dangerous and dictatorial legislation to establish an inspector of magazines to prosecute and prohibit sale of publications considered obscene, indecent, or tending to corrupt morals of youth.

They appeared before the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, which was conducting a hearing on the proposal.

Led by Harold Williams, Legislative Counsel for the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants, opponents of the bill held that present statutes are sufficient to combat sale of obscene literature.

Mr. Williams pointed out that the legislation would allow the proposed inspector to prohibit sale of "any printed matter which, in the opinion of the inspector and Attorney General, is obscene or indecent, or otherwise tends to corrupt the morals of youth."

Approved by House

He charged that the proposed bill, which has been approved by the House of Representatives, "attempts to set up some one man in place of law and attempts to create a government of men rather than of laws."

Mayo Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, doubted the constitutionality of the bill. He asserted the measure gives a State official power of prohibition without right of appeal to a higher authority, a situation which he deemed "a danger to civil liberty."

Proponents of the legislation, headed by Representative John R. Fausey (R), of Springfield, directed their principal attacks against the pulp magazine trade, which they argued is detrimental to youth.

Those favoring the measure were almost unanimous in their agreement to an amendment which would exempt newspapers from provision of the proposed law.

As the chief opponent, Mr. Williams declared that the legislation may do "irretrievable damage" to book sellers, because the inspector could stop the dissemination of books merely because in his opinion they were illegal.

Francis H. Henshaw, President of the Massachusetts Library Association, argued that the State already has ample laws to combat the situation, and expressed his fear over "the danger of this type of censorship."

Daniel J. Bloomfield, representing the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, warned that the legislation "sets up a supreme arbitrary power to supersede the judges and the courts. The inspector would have power over the life and death of business."

German Situation

He further pointed out that the situation in Germany might be repeated in Massachusetts under this legislation. In Germany, he said, "anybody who reads the Bible is immoral." A similar individual to the proposed inspector decides, in Germany, what may be read.

Others opposing the legislation included Milton E. Lord, Librarian, Boston Public Library; Stacy E. Southworth, Chairman of the Boston Board of Free Public Library Commissioners; Miss Katherine Lyford, Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League; and Herman H. Henkle, Director of the School of Library Science, Simmons College.

Representative Fausey, as the leading proponent, said pulp magazines are being sold for small prices and are dressed up to appeal to youth in particular. While he told the Committee that he did not believe the morals of people can be improved upon merely by legislation, the Springfield Legislator said he deemed it advisable to keep as far away as possible from youth those influences that are detrimental to youth.

Alfred W. Ingalls, of Boston, Director of the New England Watch and Ward Society, but appearing as an individual, favored the measure, as did Representative James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams. Representative McAndrews said "the people of the Commonwealth are complaining against the filth on the newsstands."

U. S. and Germany Declared At War on New World Order

America and Hitler's Germany are today already at war, fighting for the establishment of a new world order which must unite all nations under a single government whatever the outcome of the struggle, Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig, of Smith College, today told the Harvard Conference on Education and the Present-Day Danger To Democracy.

"This war is not being waged essentially between Britain and Germany or Russia and Germany," Dr. Kotschnig said.

Russia will last only a few weeks. Britain would fall in a month without American aid.

"The war is between Hitler's Germany and the United States, for this country more than any other embodies the moral principles upon which the democratic new order would be built."

Only this country has the strength to make its ideas felt over the feudal order . . . master race and slave . . . Dr. Kotschnig said. "That is the reason Hitler insists America must be destroyed."

Dr. Kotschnig addressed the second of a week-long series of meetings of the Alumni Institute of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

He is professor of education and child study at Smith College, and author of "Unemployment in the Learned Professions."

Four times in the past generation, isolationists have led the United States to the brink of disaster, he said.

"Among the out-and-out isolationists, there is not one who is an expert on international relations," he declared. "I would be as reluctant to accept the verdict of an aviator on the world crisis as I would that of Einstein on the value of kiss-proof lipstick.

"Many of the most ardent interventionists, however, are isolationists at heart, being unwilling in the last analysis to abandon the concept of absolute national sovereignty for that of world government.

"If Hitler is beaten, the United States will be called upon to become the cornerstone of a new world order of freedom and equality," the professor stated. "We are far more unprepared for that task than we have been for waging war."

"Hitler stole a march on the United States in educating his youth to fight for a German order of conquest and domination. Hitler geared German schools to that purpose from the very beginning, giving young people purpose, drive and enthusiasm for the dole."

"Americans have done a poor job of building democratic loyalty in their schools. But if through a revision of our concept of democratic education, young people can be given a vision of the new world to come, they will more than prove a match for Hitler's youth."

Observances All Over Nation Planned in 'Stop Hitler' Drive

The "stop Hitler over there" movement will attain new high levels of energetic campaigning next week when some 3,500,000 Americans are expected to join with the Committee To Defend America By Aiding the Allies in patriotic observances all over the nation.

With a series of band concerts, open-air forums, parades, community singing and house-to-house canvassing, the Committee will attempt to impress upon the nation the seriousness of the "Battle of the Atlantic" as it applies to America.

Petitions urging the President to use the Navy to assure the delivery of American equipment to Britain are being prepared for circulation at mass meetings, by street speakers and house-to-house canvassers, according to E. Fred Cullen, Secretary of the New England Committee, today. Mayors and governors have been asked to officially proclaim the week as a time for churches, schools, civic organizations, clubs and other groups to unite in a strong testimonial of American support for the Allied cause.

Said Mr. Cullen: "Hitler's attack upon Russia is but an interlude in his war of world conquest. If he can quickly drive the Russians out of the Ukraine and the Caucasus, he will have unlimited resources of oils and raw materials to enable him to attack both Britain and the United States."

Mr. Cullen sounded the cry that will echo throughout the 48 states next week from 800 branches of the Committee: "Stop Hitler now while Russia is still an active ally of Britain's. Clear the Atlantic to permit British forces to strike elsewhere. Sink on sight any German craft attempting to interfere with Britain's life-line in the Atlantic."

During the eventful week to come, starting on Sunday next, speakers will stress the significance to this country of a German victory in Russia with the consequent threat to America of a possible German thrust across the Bering Strait to Alaska and the joining of Japan and Germany on a common front.

Biscuit Drivers Back on Routes

Drivers at the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company, who have been on strike for three weeks, went back to work today. There were about 175 out.

Terms agreed on included a minimum basic pay of $36 for a week of 44 hours, with 90 cents an hour for overtime, plus 1 per cent on all sales, it was reported at union headquarters today.

The proposed settlement was put up to a membership meeting last night and accepted unanimously. The company makes crackers, cookies, and other bakery goods, but no bread.

No progress toward termination of the bigger strike of the bread drivers was reported this noon at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, commented that the situation continued to look very complicated.

Firemen Protest Governor's Veto Of 70-Hour Week

In a stormy protest against Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's vet of a bill establishing a 70-hour duty week for firemen, approximately 1,000 firemen crowded the State House auditorium today to urge the Legislature to overturn the Chief Executive's action.

Governor Saltonstall refused to sign the measure, commenting that it should be made permissive and subject to local ratification, and should be made noneffective for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

Mayor Albert Cole of Lynn asserted thatit was "morally wrong to keep someone working for 84 hours a week and subject to call for another 85; whether there is an emergency or not."

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, supported the Governor's stand.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight, slightly warmer than last night, with lowest temperature near 67 degrees; Wednesday fair and warmer; gentle southwesterly winds tonight and Wednesday.

For Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy north, fair south portion, warmer tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer, except along the south coast and on Cape Cod.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate southwesterly winds; fair weather and good visibility tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Gentle to moderate winds mostly southwest over north portion and gentle northeast or east over south portion; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	85	New York	74	82
Chicago	71	89	Norfolk	74	81
Denver	61	88	Philadelphia	68	84
Los Angeles	62	86	St. Louis	77	97
Miami	77	90	San Francisco	55	72
Minneapolis	72	91	Washington	68	..
New Orleans	74	87			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 22, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:56 p. m., height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 11:29 a. m., height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m.

N. E. Textile Plants Benefit By $53,000,000 in Army Orders

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Contracts totaling approximately $53,000,000 for 1,500,000 blankets and nearly 20,000,000 yards of cloth for Army clothing were announced today by the War Department.

Among the awards were:

Wool lining cloth for field jackets—American Woolen Company, New York, $2,496,000; J. P. Stevens and Company, New York, $442,500; Wilton Woolen Company, Wilton, Maine, $664,875; Hayward Schuster Company, East Douglas, Mass., $592,275.

Doeskin cloth for flying cadet overcoats—Forstann Woolen Company, Passaic, N. J., $1,037,500.

Melton overcoating—American Woolen Company, New York, $8,302,500.

Olive drab wool suitings for combat jacket lining: American Woolen Company, New York, $1,032,480.

Serge cloth for coats—Guerin Mills, Inc., Woonsocket, R. I., $876,000; Metcalf Brothers & Co., New York, $1,140,000; Dunn Worsted Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., $293,000; Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I., $813,125; Gera Mills (New Jersey Worsted Mills), Garfield, $995,000; Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J., $2,832,200; Waucantuck Mills, New York City, $293,755; American Woolen Company, New York City, $1,960,000; William Whitman Company, Inc., Boston, $1,359,500.

Serge cloth for trousers—Paragon Worsted Company, Providence, $296,000; American Woolen Company, New York, $3,780,000; Southern Worsted Corporation, Boston, $544,000.

Elastique cloth for flying cadet coats — Methuen International Mills, Methuen, Mass., $337,000.

Flannel shirting—Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I., $509,400; American Woolen Company, New York, $3,062,500; William Whitman Company, Inc., Boston, $1,293,000;

Olive drab wool blankets—Wyandotte Worsted Company, Waterville, Maine, $835,000; American Woolen Company, New York, $3,005,000; J. P. Stevens & Co., Lowell, Mass., $668,500; Hayward-Schuster Company, Inc., Manchaug, Mass., $337,000; Esmond Mills, Inc., Esmond, R. I., $320,000; Broad Brook Company, Broad Brook, Conn., $261,000.

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Tobruk Defenders Unfeazed By Constant Rain of Bombs

By Godfrey H. P. Anderson

INSIDE BESIEGED TOBRUK, Libya, July 14. Delayed—Here in the most blitzed town in Africa you can almost set your watch by the daily and nightly Stuka raids.

A thousand tons of bombs have been unloaded on this battered white-walled town and the arid acres surrounding it, yet Tobruk still is far from tottering.

After more than three months it still is holding out, though many of its buildings are crumbled to dust, though the masts and funnels of sunken shipping dot the harbor.

There are no comfortable jobs in this blitzed base. Here work which generally is done in a sheltered position well back of the fighting line has to be carried out under front line conditions.

It is estimated that some kind of air raid is in progress over Tobruk almost every hour day and night.

Sometimes a big shell from German long-distance cannon—"Peeping Tom"—screams into town and lops off another roof or topples another tottering wall.

"Lucky we like fresh air," says an Aussie and he and his crew plug a new hole in their draughty billet.

A phonograph grinds out the Blue Danube Waltz grotesquely from a half-wrecked house on a square which someone has renamed Piazza Brown.

The Britons' Little Audrey" barks a defiant reply to "Peeping Tom" and work goes on full speed.

Down at the ordnance depot where they can supply you anything—well, almost anything—from an engine for a tank to a new cork for your water bottle, clerks calmly issue some of the 75 tons of stores the Navy ran through the blockade this week.

Cobblers with their mouths full of tacks hammer repairs to another 60 pairs of worn Army boots and make new rubber-soled shoes for patrol work out of old inner tubes with the Aussies' felt hats for uppers.

Mechanics practicing what the commanding officer calls "cannibalism" do marvels making one good vehicle from several damaged ones.

The bakers shove another thousand loaves into their ovens, the post office on "London Street" sells more stamps for letters home and another issue of the mimeographed newspaper "Tobruk Truth" appears for circulation with rations.

A camouflage unit finds there are more ways of disguising things than with paint, and improvises materials from captured Italian coffee, condemned tomato sauce and flour paste.

Which indicates that Tobruk is not short of food.

Along battered streets of the blitz base, men meet old comrades resting out of the line. They have lived within a few yards of each other in their holes in the ground at the front but many have not met for months.

Besides Germans and Italians, the Aussies have had to fight torrid heat of the Libyan mid-summer; endure frequent dust storms when a yellow coating of sand covers the body from head to foot, smothers food and grits between the teeth; experience myriad hungry fleas and mosquitoes and slake thirst with brackish water.

Yet the only evidence I saw of low morale was among Italian prisoners when bombers roar overhead.

Outside, the rest of Tobruk cast a wary eye toward the sky and just carries on.

Gardens Bloom High Above New York

First Day's Aluminum Flood Swamps Original Estimates

By the Associated Press

Out of that greatest of all storehouses — the American kitchen pantry—is coming such a stream of old pots and pans that defense officials are quickly revising their estimate of what Mrs. Housewife could do to "keep 'em flying."

The Government's aluminum salvage campaign was launched with a goal of 20,000 pounds. But scattered reports of the first day's collections so exceeded expectations that officials at Washington headquarters began to talk of 30,000,000 or even 40,000,000.

Everybody appeared to be taking part, and with enthusiasm, in the drive for old metal to be given the Government and turned into airplanes, tank and battleship parts, and other weapons.

Unions in Tacoma, Wash., built a huge collection bin in the middle of the city's busiest street intersection. Chorus girls in New York City turned out to help Boy Scouts, firemen, police, and members of civic organizations who, in the Metropolis, as elsewhere, were gathering the donations.

The housewife's discarded kitchenware was the backbone of the mounting scrap heap but there were scores of other articles—old automobile parts, toys—even parts of a German fighting plane.

Mrs. Wales Latham, National President of Bundles for Britain, turned in the partial remains of a shot-down Messerschmitt plane at New York. A watch company there gave 15,000 old watch housings and at Cincinnati another watch company donated a like number.

A woman in Philadelphia turned over 15 aluminum disks used for home recording and commented: "I'm tired of hearing myself talk."

In many communities, there were special inducements for the children—and others—to join in.

A cleveland dairy gave an ice cream cone to each child donating a utensil. Mayor Clyde Tingley of Albuquerque, N. M., had his bank supply him with bright new nickels to be turned over to children in exchange for any old piece of aluminum.

The St. Louis Cardinals announced that any used aluminum article would be the admission price for women at a special Ladies Day game Thursday with the New York Giants. Several theaters there accepted aluminum as a ticket of admission.

At Lubbock, Texas, officials ordered a likeness of Hitler to be put on the court house lawn. The idea was to drop by and throw your pots and pans at him.

Police Judge W. A. Richmond of Tacoma, Wash., had another kind of inducement. He announced a piece of old aluminum would be included in the fines he meted out this week.

In Chicago, the city's $57,000,000 subway system, now nearing completion, is giving up some of its aluminum and bronze fixtures in the interest of national defense.

Charles E. De Leuw, chief engineer, said that aluminum edgings which had been planned for station walls would give way to painted concrete, and bronze doorknobs would be replaced with steel.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Roof-top Terraces on Exhibition

Upper: Penthouse terrace of Mrs. F. Cecil Baker of 433 East Fifty-first Street, New York. Lower: Roof-top terrace of Mrs. Albert D. Lasker of 29 Beekman Place. Both of these gardens, as well as several others, have been opened to the public on July 22, 23, 29, and 30 to aid the Outdoor Cleanliness Association's campaign for a cleaner city.

Penthouse Terraces On Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Some of New York City's finest penthouse terraces and gardens went on exhibition today to aid the Outdoor Cleanliness Association in its work in behalf of a cleaner city. The showing will continue through July 29 and 30.

The roof gardens and terraces opened to the public have been carefully landscaped and are restful retreats for nature lovers far above the clamor of city streets and the rush of metropolitan life. Waterfalls, pools, bird baths, feeding stations, and houses, potted flowers and shrubs spot the higher altitudes of Manhattan Isle with vignettes of places far distant from Wall Street, Fifth Avenue, and Broadway, which they overlook. Some roof gardens exhibited have barbecues for the picnic-conscious.

The penthouse terrace of Mrs. F. Cecil Baker of 433 East Fifty-first Street, which gives an unparalleled view of the City, and that of Mrs. Albert D. Lasker of 29 Beekman Place are outstanding displays. Others on view are those of H. Gregory Thomas of 19 West Fifty-fifth Street; Douglas Hedden Allen of 130 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Pearson Winslow and Oscar L. Richard of 885 Park Avenue.

Proceeds from the garden tours will aid the Association's campaign to educate the public in the advantages of a cleaner city. The organization has co-operated with the Sanitation Department in making empty lots and vacant premises neat, and endeavors to eliminate soot and grime from the air.

Power Pools Solve Problem Of Running Aluminum Plants

WASHINGTON July 22 (AP) — Through formation of three gigantic power pools in critical areas, the Office of Production Management reports it has obtained the 1,000,000 kilowatts of electricity necessary to run the new Government-owned plants which are to produce aluminum and magnesium for bombing planes, tanks and warships.

Power resources of the Northeastern States, the Southwest and the South will be linked into huge regional power grids, it was announced, so that the surplus energy in each area may be diverted to the cities where defense production has made a power shortage.

Co-directors William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman of the OPM said yesterday that the pools would solve the problem of providing energy for the new plants announced last week, which are to add 600,000,000 pounds of aluminum annually to the nation's output of the light metal.

Three in Power Network

Three of the seven contemplated plants are to be in the areas involved in the power network: one in Massena, New York; one at Lister, Ala., and the other at an Arkansas location. Four other plants are to be built on the Pacific Coast, where expansions of Bonneville, Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam hydroelectric capacity are under way.

Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman also announced that OPM would take complete responsibility for the Nation's power supply for defense, and appointed J. A. Krug, former TVA manager, to be head of a new special power unit of OPM.

New transmission lines will be built and new interconnection made which will make available the power in each pool as rapidly as the new plants can be constructed, the Knudsen-Hillman statement said.

Only a "Stop-Gap"

It was explained that the power grids, developed by OPM in cooperation with the Federal Power Commission, were purely a "stop-gap" expedient, in which both private and public utilities had agreed to co-operate. They were made necessary by the fact that new aluminum and magnesium plants can be brought into production in six to 12 months, but permanent steam or hydroelectric power installations cannot be constructed in less than 18 to 30 months.

The inter-connections will make it possible, the defense officials said, "to realize almost immediately the maximum utilization of the existing power installation of the country." The networks will be discontinued when new permanent power plants are finished, so that each of the companies participating in the pool will again have sufficient surplus to cover emergencies and the normal expansion of power consumption in their areas. The power networks will cover these territories:

Southwestern: Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Northern Texas and the southern parts of Kansas and Missouri.

Northeastern: The New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Southeastern: The 11 southern states. Plans for this hookup were announced by the FPC July 2.

U. S. Lists Power

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission said today that the installed capacity of water power plants in the United States and territories on last Jan. 1 was 19,015,101 horsepower.

California, with a total of installed capacity of 2,438,261 horsepower, led. New York ranked second with a total of 1,843,787 and Washington third with 1,214,504.

Others of the ten States having the largest amount of water power were: Alabama, 1,145,300 horsepower; North Carolina, 1,033,320; South Carolina, 833,549; Nevada 708,830; Tennessee, 694,406; Maine, 637,527 and Pennsylvania, 607,303.

The largest net increases in the year were shown by Tennessee with 106,125 horsepower; North Carolina, 78,875; Oregon, 72,875; Pennsylvania, 42,424, and New Mexico, 34,390.

New Vichy Aide Confers With Nazis On Anti-Semitism

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 22 (AP)—Pierre Pucheu, new Secretary of State for The Interior, left yesterday for Paris, where, it was understood, he would confer with German officials on collaboration, anti-Semitism, and anti-Masonry.

The new Secretary is widely known as an economic planner in the international field. He had been serving the Vichy Government as chief of industrial production in the occupied area.

In a continuation of the governmental reorganization, Admiral Jean Abrial, having just turned over the Governorship of Algeria to Gen. Maxime Weygand, is to be named Prefect of The Seine, one of the most important administrative jobs to be assigned to any Admiral.

Meanwhile, 72 persons, alleged to be Communists, have been arrested at Troyes in the occupied zone, and sent to an internment camp in an investigation of subversive activity in which more than 600 persons were involved, it has been learned.

The persons were accused by police of distributing Communist propaganda on a "massive" scale throughout Aube Department.

Ex-Canadian Premier Elevated to Peerage

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Bennett of Canada will be known as Viscount Bennett following his elevation to the peerage in the King's birthday honors list.

Letters Patent, issued today, described him officially as "the right honorable Richard Bedford, Viscount Bennett of Mickleham County Surrey, and Calgary and Hopewell in the Dominion of Canada."

$287,000,000 Road Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The House passed a $287,000,000 defense highway bill on a voice vote yesterday and sent it back to the Senate for consideration of amendments.

Representative James W. Mott (R) of Oregon said the measure was "an initial step" in a program to cost "upwards of a billion dollars." It authorizes the following:

$100,000,000 to correct critical deficiencies in strategic highways and bridges; $150,000,000 to provide access roads from highways to Army and Navy reservations, defense plants and sources of raw materials; $25,000,000 to repair highways substantially damaged by the Army and Navy; $2,000,000 for construction of experimental flight strips on highways; and $10,000,000 for surveys and plans.

Woman General Takes Over

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Mrs. Jean Knox took over control of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service Branch of the Army yesterday. With the rank of Major General—the first woman to hold such rank in the Army. She sits at a big desk in a big room in the War Office. The mother of a teenage girl and wife of an R.A.F. squadron leader, she is, at 33, the youngest General in the British Army and the only woman General.

Mrs. Knox hopes the new four-panelled skirt and tailored jacket she designed for her troops to replace the old plain-cut khaki skirt and coat will coax more girls into the A.T.S. to give her Army 200,000 by late December. Its jobs are cooking, secretarial, communications and other work in the Army which women can do to relieve men for fighting.

The A.T.S. ranks have been full of complaint about their dress on the ground that the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and the Women's Royal Naval Service, with their smart uniforms, have been getting all the "dates."

"I maintain you have to give women the smartest uniforms possible to get the best work out of them," said Mrs. Knox. "A woman is affected by the way she looks. If she doesn't feel smart she doesn't work smartly."

Mrs. Knox succeeded Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan who had been controller of the A.T.S. since 1939.

Cheer for Indian Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Indian soldiers, who are prisoners of war in Germany, receive letters regularly from British officers.

The Indians were captured during the fall of France. It has taken time to establish contact with them through the Red Cross, but now that their names and addresses are known, friends in England are determined that they shall not feel forgotten.

A group of retired British officers of the Indian Army and their wives have arranged to write to them, and each man should be receiving at least one letter a month. These officers include Field Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, formerly Commander in Chief in India, and Lieut. Gen. Sir George MacMunn, author of "The Romance of the Indian Frontier" and other books on India. The letters are written either in English or Urdu.

As well as these letters from retired officers, the soldiers of the Indian contingent, now in England, have undertaken to write to their comrades, and it has been arranged that no prisoner shall be overlooked. Often the prisoners receive no letters directly from India, but they can ask news of their homes either through the British officers or the men of the Indian contingent.

Civilian Air Pilots Doubled in Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 22

The number of civil airplane pilots in the United States increased more than 100 per cent in the past year.

Brig. Gen. Donald H. Donnolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, reported yesterday that there were 82,277 certified pilots on July 1, compared with 41,006 a year earlier.

The increase was attributed chiefly to the pilot training program of the CAA.

British Air Line Gets U. S. Permits

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday approved transfer to British Overseas Ariways Corporation of foreign air carrier permits issued originally to two wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The permits were issued to Airways (Atlantic) Limited for transatlantic service between the United States and Britain, by way of Canada, Newfoundland and Ireland, or via Bermuda, and to Imperial Airways (Bermuda) Limited for service between Bermuda and the United States.

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Bay State Points With Pride to Lack of Labor Trouble in Defense Production

Nation's Best No-Strike Record Is Claimed by Massachusetts

In contrast with the flurry of strikes elsewhere, Massachusetts is making the best no-strike record of any industrial State in the country, P. M. Cabot, chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, declared here today.

Mr. Cabot pointed out that the Commonwealth to date had avoided any important strike in defense industry, though the State has many defense plants.

"We have had a few brief strikes, but they have been quickly settled," he said. "There is now no strike of any dimensions in the State, except that of the bakery drivers, and so far as defense production is concerned, this is of lesser significance.

"The labor situation in Massachusetts today is following the trend it has taken for the past three or four years as showing practically the best labor record of any State.

Lowest Total

"While it is true that in the aggregate our loss of man-days through strikes is large, because of our having so many concerns, yet in comparison with other States, Massachusetts can show the lowest total of any industrial State in the Union.

"The reason, I believe, is that we have gotten our labor situation pretty well established. Massachusetts was one of the first States to be industrialized.

"The relations between employer and employee by and large are very good."

Other angles of the employment situation in Massachusetts, as reported by the State Division of Unemployment Compensation which operates the State Employment Service, follow:

Veteran machinists of 70 years and over are being called back into industry in Holyoke. They are going into machine shops as leaders and instructors.

What disinclination there has been among employers to hire young men eligible for the draft is diminishing under the growing shortage of available man-power.

Use of women on jobs normally filled by men is reported from Brockton and Springfield.

Migration of workers coming into the State to seek better paying jobs still seems at a minimum. No considerable number of workmen are being imported.

Skill Issue

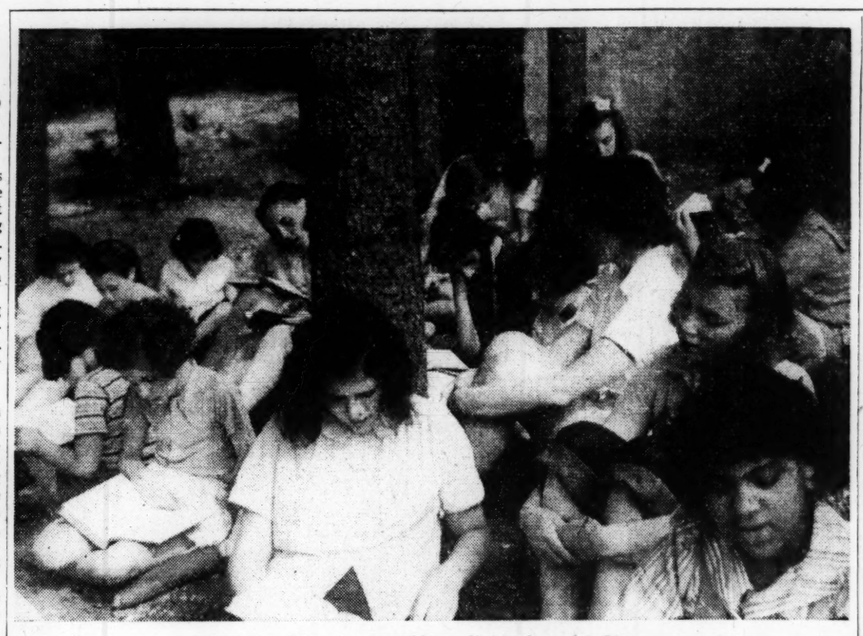
Skill is not being demanded in such degree as formerly, though wages continue to be paid in proportion to qualifications. Requirements of experience are being diminished in the textile and shoe industries, as well as the metal trades. A shipbuilding company, for instance, is willing to hire expert house carpenters when it cannot get ship carpenters.

Boston is seeing a considerable expansion of plant facilities among smaller employers.

Also small garment shops and shoe manufacturers are continuing to locate in the Boston area. Industrial activity here will probably show a substantial increase during the next few months.

The most important plant expansion recently registered in the State has been that of the Federal Government. The Watertown Arsenal has been given approval of additions to cost nearly $4,500,000. Expansion of the centrifugal casting plant alone will come to $3,795,000. In addition a $650,000 storage warehouse has been authorized. At the South Boston Navy Base a new shipway to cost $627,000 has been contracted for.

Besides these items, 1,000 to 1,500 laborers will be employed in building of the dirigible base at South Weymouth and 500 more in enlargement of the Navy Ammunition Depot at Hingham.



Singing Hymns at 'Chapel' Under the Pines

A scene at Camp Halekulani, Colby Junior College at New London, N. H., where 23 evacuee children are spending a month.

Colby Junior Host to 23 Evacuee Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H.—"This does not seem like a very big camp to me," said a little guest at Colby Junior College's camp for evacuee children. She was thinking of a camp in Holland where she had stayed in her flight from Germany, a camp so crowded that 50 slept in one room.

This is just the kind of memory that Colby Junior College is trying to efface from the minds of 23 little girls between the ages of 7 and 14 who are spending a month at Colby Lodge on Little Sunapee Lake. To help in the task are eight college students acting as counsellors, a nurse, dietician and two directors, Miss Marion Brown, instructor in religion at Colby, and Miss Viola Pfrommer, head of physical education at the college. The counselors forego part of their vacations in order to have a hand in this making of new Americans, and pay for the privilege. Other members of the staff give their services.

The outgrowth of a Y. W. C. A. project, the camp is run by contributions from the college and the townspeople. Once a week the little girls in New London pack up picnic suppers and go to spend the afternoon with the campers, while on Sunday the villagers take the newcomers home to chicken dinner.

Most of the children have been in this country a year or two and speak English crisply if not idiomatically. It is heard, however, with a variety of accents—English, Austrian, Czech, Polish and German.

The day begins with a dip, followed by breakfast and tent inspection. The girls then march to a point at the water's edge where they sit, cross-legged, on cushions for "chapel." After chapel juniors, "middlers" and seniors break up into groups for nature study, craftwork or painting till time for midmorning crackers and milk.

One child, the daughter of a Czech artist, does lush finger-painting. Others work out ideas on tiles or with crayons. Some contribute poems, even prayers for chapel under the pines.

"The war is coming here," a youngster said when the Fourth of July and its fireworks approached. Group singing brought tears to the eyes of one little girl who remembered how the evacuees had sung to keep up their courage when huddled into camps on the other side. But for the most part the children are too busy doing pleasant things to be unhappy. They like America, they like New England, and they like Camp Halekulani, the name of which means in Hawaiian "house without a key."

Boston Artery Bill Viewed As Facing Defeat

Despite a favoring Senate vote, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $10,400,000 bill for construction of an arterial highway to relieve Boston's traffic congestion, today appeared headed for ultimate defeat.

To become law the measure must receive a two-thirds vote at the enactment stage because it contains provisions for an eight-year State bond to finance the project. The approving Senate vote ordering the measure to a third reading was only 18 to 14, which is less than the two-thirds vote necessary for enactment.

Furthermore, it is believed sentiment in the House is far less favorable to the legislation than that in the Senate. In the Lower Branch scores of Representatives from small towns are strongly opposed to the Boston measure, it is understood.

That the legislation received the support it did in the Senate is considered largely a credit to Mayor Tobin's vigorous statewide campaign for relief of Boston's traffic problem. For several months the Mayor traveled about the State conferring with newspaper editors and speaking before gatherings to win support for his program.

But the combination of national defense activity, which raised doubt that sufficient steel could be obtained for the project, and the traditional reluctance of up-State legislators to aid Boston has reacted against the Mayor's ultimate triumph.

In addition, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations has worked overtime against the program, and with considerable effect. The Federation is expected to issue a public statement tomorrow against the measure.

The pending bill is a Tobin substitute for his original bill which called for $19,400,000 to be financed through a 20-year bond issue.

The substitute measure provides that Boston and Metropolitan District authorities shall submit a list of projects to the State Department of Public Works. Plans and specifications shall be drafted by the Department. Upon the recommendation of the Department and approval of the Governor construction would be undertaken on one or more of the projects. Obviously Boston would make a strong bid for the proposed arterial highway which would consume the $10,000,000 provided for construction work. The remaining $400,000 would be spent on the drafting of plans.

New Fiscal Year Bill Awaits The Signature of Saltonstall

Tighter State budget control and less complicated fiscal relations with the Federal Government are anticipated when the State on July 1, 1943, puts into effect legislation shifting from Dec. 1 to July 1 the start of the State's fiscal year.

Only Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's approving signature on pending legislation is needed to make the change law. The measure has been approved by both branches of the Legislature.

But unless the Saltonstall Administration changes its tactics, the Governor who comes into office in January, 1943, will be faced with the problem of financing State operations between Dec. 1, 1942, the start of the old fiscal year, and July 1, 1943, the beginning of the new system. It appears that the present administration has abandoned all thought of providing for this period by passage of an extra seven-months' budget at this legislative session.

Fiscal experts have hailed the change, recommended to the Legislature by the Governor, as a major step toward stronger budget control. At present the State budget is not adopted until at least five or six months of the budget year have passed. Under the new system, the budget actually will be adopted by the Legislature before the budget year opens.

Dog Racing: After sharp debate, the House ordered to a third reading a bill boosting the State share of dog race betting receipts to 8½ per cent. At present the tax runs from 3½ to 7 per cent, the amount being based on the nightly betting receipts.

During the debate, Representative Hollis M. Gott (R) of Arlington, House Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Taxation, insisted the increased tax "would cripple, if not put the tracks out of business."

Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden, sponsor of the bill, declared the Revere dog track is making an annual profit of $500,000 and could afford to pay a higher tax. At one point he demanded an apology from a legislator who charged Mr. Gilman's purpose was to tax the tracks out of business.

Collection Agencies: Legislation to license and control collection agencies was rejected by the Senate.

Beano Investigation: With the help of Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Republican Floor Leader, Representative Perley Dyar Chase (R) of Boston forced House action to overturn an adverse committee report on his resolve for an investigation of beano games.

Automobile Speed: If a motorist operates a car faster than 30 miles an hour in a thickly settled or business district, or 40 miles an hour on the open road, it shall constitute "prima facie evidence of a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper," under a bill approved by the Legislature. The Senate concurred with the House on the bill yesterday.

At present the speed limit in congested districts is 20 miles an hour and on the open road 30 miles an hour.

The pending legislation also authorizes the State Department of Public Works to post speed limit signs on State highways. The proposed speed limit would be effective except where posted signs indicate other speeds.

Lethal Chamber: The Senate rejected legislation to substitute a lethal gas chamber for the electric chair.

Public Works Employees: The House passed to be engrossed a bill placing maintenance workers in the State Department of Public Works under civil service.

Sunday Food Sales: Legislation authorizing sale of food commodities on Sunday was rejected by the House after it had been approved by the Senate.

Trade School: The State Department of Education will license and regulate private trade schools under a measure passed to be engrossed by the Senate.

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, sponsored the bill to eliminate abuses by some trade schools. He had reported that many failed to provide proper equipment and curricula.

Investigations: The House turned down a proposed legislative investigation of the cost and incidence of crime but approved establishment of a special commission to recodify the liquor laws.

7,000 Soldiers From Edwards 'Battle' in Cape Cod Region

One of the most intensive "battles" yet staged by combat teams of the 26th Division raged in the Mashpee section of Cape Cod today following a dawn attack by the 181st Regimental Combat team under command of Col. Roy W. Smith. Opposing forces were represented by the 182nd team commanded by Col. Howard Fuller.

Both combat teams, totaling nearly 7,000 men and officers, moved into the "battle area" late yesterday and prepared for the "zero" hour at 5 a. m. today. Although no shots were fired during the combat, trucks were loaded with "dummy" ammunition to provide actual experience in bringing supplies to the fighting forces.

Despite the fact that the soldiers engaged in the mock warfare left Camp Edwards yesterday afternoon they traveled on full stomachs. An early breakfast was served before the attack began from rolling field kitchens. These meals are prepared at company mess halls and brought to the bivouacked soldiers.

Umpires assigned to the combat problem checked the soundness of tactical decisions made by unit commanders as they disposed their troops and developed the action along the battle line.

Other military and defense news from New England in brief:

18th Infantry Leaves Devens—The 18th Infantry of the First Division—last of three infantry regiments to leave Fort Devens—evacuated the post this morning bound for North Carolina where it will participate in extensive landing exercises with the Navy and Marine Corps. The 16th and 26th Infantry Regiments of the First Division are already in New River, N. C., where they have been carrying out landing maneuvers for several days. Destination of the troops leaving Devens today was not officially disclosed but it is expected they will go by train to a seaport where they will board an Army transport. The infantry regiments are expected back at the Fort in about two weeks despite reports they are scheduled for outlying posts—possibly Iceland.

Maine Air Defense—Maine members of Congress said they expected an interdepartmental air defense board, composed of Army, Navy, and aviation officials considering recommendations for expansion of airfields, to urge allocation of more funds to their State. Meanwhile aides of Senator Ralph O. Brewster said that Col. Carl W. Connell, Commanding Officer at the Bangor Airport, had recommended that Bangor be designated as a "critical defense area." Senator Brewster's aides also expressed belief that as many as 12 Maine airports might be recommended for further expansion.

Groton Shipyard Expands—The Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., holder of Navy contracts and rated by its officials as the largest builder of submarines in the country, governmental or private, completed an expansion program costing nearly $5,000,000 yesterday by laying down the keel of a new submarine—the Gunnel. A new shipyard has been constructed in the last 10 months at a cost of $3,000,000 and nearly $2,000,000 have been spent in improving the original yard. Laying of the Gunnel's keel filled all of the ways and placed the entire yard in full production.

Devens Soldiers Challenge "Foe"—Thirteen hundred officers and men of the 101st Cavalry Regiment, a semi-mechanized outfit, left Fort Devens on an extensive four-day maneuver which involves repulsing of a theoretical enemy invading the New Hampshire coast. The regiment, formerly a part of the New York National Guard, is equipped with scores of heavily armored scout cars and 72 new eight-horse vans for speedy transportation of cavalry mounts.

U. S. Funds Both Bribe, Threat, Vermont Official Tells Group

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 22—Warning against the "steady growth of a professionalized bureaucracy," W. Arthur Simpson, State Director of Old-Age Assistance, told Burlington Rotarians yesterday that Federal agencies have "frequently invoked their power to withhold Federal aid funds in order to force a State agency or State Government into conformity with Federal regulations promulgated by a Federal bureau. Federal funds have been used as both a bribe and a threat," he declared.

Those who administer Federal aid programs, he continued, have had an unusual opportunity to observe the steady growth of this professionalized bureaucracy. "Its relentless pressure from the top seems destined to ultimately impose upon us a form of government foreign to our ideas of the individual and the community responsibility of persons who live in a democracy."

The Director's attack on what he termed "professional bureaucracy" was based on his own experiences and observations during the six years he has supervised the distribution of funds to Vermont's needy, aged citizens.

The situation resulting from bureaucratic tyranny, Mr. Simpson asserted, "has been particularly destructive of our self-respecting and self-governing rights as States. The States have been held up individually, with neither time nor opportunity to test the intent or purpose of the acts of Congress under which government by bureaucracy is running wild. Little help can be expected from Congress because Congress can no longer be regarded as an independent body."

Cost About $1,250,000 Yearly

During his address, the old-age assistance Director said that Vermont is now spending about $1,250,000 annually. Currently it spends more than $100,000 a month, and is sending checks at the present time to 5,800 persons. Since the beginning of the program in December, 1935, it has assisted a total of 9,560 persons. The average of the monthly checks is less than $17, the largest amount paid to anyone is $30 a month, and the smallest amount is $2.50 a month. Only 402, or 7 per cent out of the total number of persons receiving assistance, received the maximum amount. More than 23 per cent received $10 or less.

Explaining that "we have to spend money prudently, because our resources are not large," the Director said that one sixth of the people in Vermont over 65 years are receiving assistance. This compares with other states, he pointed out, where aid runs up to 50 per cent of the aged population. The national average is 25 per cent. If all aged Vermonters were to receive assistance, even at Vermont's low average grant, it would mean that Vermont would have to pay out more than $7,000,000 a year.

'Gas' Saving Requested

Vermonters have been asked by the State automobile club to save 14,000,000 gallons of gasoline during the current year as a patriotic contribution toward solving the problem of petroleum shortage on the eastern seaboard, and as a means of avoiding "gasless Sundays."

Prof. W. D. Emerson of Norwich University, vice-president of the Vermont Automobile Club, said he believes this can be accomplished without cutting down the number of miles driven. Toward this end, he urges travel at slower speeds, few stops and starts, and closer supervision and repair of motor troubles.

New Arts Director

Rebecca Gallagher, of Calais, has been appointed by Gov. William H. Wills, to be the Director of the new arts and crafts division of the department of education, established by act of the last General Assembly. Miss Gallagher will work under a newly established commission of which Representative Carroll Coburn of East Montpelier and Mrs. Dorothy Allen of Ferrisburg and H. A. Dwinell, director of the bureau of markets, are members. John E. Nelson, director of vocational education and Ralph E. Noble, State Commissioner of education, are members ex officio.

Gov. William H. Wills has appealed to all Vermont employers of labor to co-operate in a survey this week to ascertain the employment needs of the State for the next three months. Employers include farms, filling stations and all industrial establishments.

Questionnaires, in coupon form, are appearing in the State's newspapers and employers and prospective employers are requested to fill them out. These show the number currently employed, the number of additional workers needed until Nov. 1, and whether the jobs will last longer than 60 days, the month in which the individual peak employment will occur, the type of business or farm, and how many jobs normally filled by men could be filled by women.

Already the labor situation, the Governor says, has become acute in many towns and cities and public works departments have been particularly hard hit, resulting in a curtailment of their 1941 program.

Interstate Power Charges Are Aired

HARTFORD, July 22 (AP)—Under cross-examination an expert witness for the Federal Power Commission has acknowledged that power lines between Massachusetts and Connecticut might be used to transfer electrical energy to either State.

The witness, Perry Thomas, under direct examination last week, had described mechanical features of the lines, which the Commission contends are used by the Connecticut Light and Power Company to bring Massachusetts electricity into Connecticut.

Mr. Thomas was the first witness yesterday as the Commission's hearing entered its third week. Federal attorneys are attempting to prove that the C. L. & P. should be under Federal jurisdiction because it engages in interstate commerce through the receipt of electricity from Massachusetts.

During the cross-examination, Claude R. Branch, C. L. & P. counsel, asked Mr. Thomas if, during his survey of C. L. & P. lines, he came across any that traversed a State line, or connected with another company's lines in another State. Mr. Thomas replied that he did not know of any such condition.

New Rail Station Going Up at Bath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, July 22—Construction of a new railroad station building here to replace the present structure built in 1889 has already begun, the Maine Central Railroad announced today. The new station should be completed by October.

It was made necessary by expansion of the present railroad yards to take care of added business at the Bath Iron Works, the company officials explain.

The new station is described as a one-story structure of Colonial design with pitch roof, dormers and cupola. Exterior walls will be of hollow tile, faced with waterstruck brick. Interior of the waiting room will have a plywood dado and plaster above the dado. Retiring room walls will be of asbestos tile board dado with plaster above.

Vermonter

W. Arthur Simpson

Director of age assistance in the Green Mountain State, who deprecates what he calls "professionalized bureaucracy."

New Locomotives Of B. & M. Named

Five northern New England youngsters yesterday completed the difficult task of selecting from 4,521 names submitted by the general public, five names to be placed on a quintet of giant new locomotives of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

The board of judges, all of whom were winners four years ago when school children of northern New England selected names for 20 other Boston and Maine locomotives, held a five-hour executive session yesterday in the directors' room at the Boston and Maine's General Offices in the North Station and after deliberation, somewhat heated at times, announced that the following names and selectors' would go on the name plates of the new engines.

"Casey Jones" named by H. W. Miller of 88 Main Street, Concord, Mass.; "Hercules" named by Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, Jr., Candlewood Farm, Ipswich, Mass.; "American Progress" named by Emanuel Sackley, 434 Congress Street, Portland, Me.; "Invincible" named by A. J. Petersen, 57 Pleasant Street, Wakefield, Mass.; "Black Arrow" named by Theodore Mitchell, 10 High Street, Lynn, Mass.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday July 23

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music; news.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; NBC String Ensemble; Tune Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Barry Winton's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish, José Bethencourt's Rhumba Band; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Dony Dawn's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Calling the World"; "Empire Exchange" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Music by Beethoven, Violin Sonata; Hungarian Folk Songs; Messages of the Hungarian World Association; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista" under the Direction of the Maestro Gaston Pellegrini. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

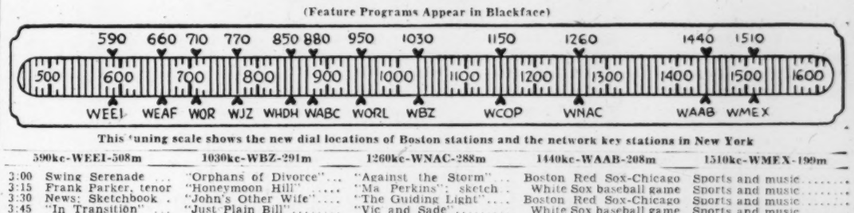
Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m. WELI, 960 kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-288m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	White Sox baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	White Sox baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	**Lord Halifax**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	White Sox baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Music in the Air"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Organ Melodies
4:45	"Music in the Air"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	White Sox baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	Mary Marlin"; sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: News	News; music: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Music; NYA Speaker
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Count Basie's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	"This Man's Army"	"Confidentially Yours"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Milhilly Music
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	vocalists: chorus	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	**"For America We Sing."**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	**Wendell Willkie**	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	sketch: E. Davis	**Defense Sav. Bond pgm.**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	**Wendell Willkie**	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Cong. Stephen M. Young	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	**Ambassador Winant**	Variety Hour
9:30	**Lewisohn Stadium**	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	**Concert, N. Y.**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	"Hap Hazard Show"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	Network Sports	"A Date With Judy,"	James M. Minifie	Five Star News
10:15	Round table talk on	Network Sports	starring Ann Gillis	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Dance Digest"
10:20	Defense Savings	Network Sports	"Defense Humor"; variety;	Sports Comments	"Dance Digest"
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Sports Comments	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Serenade	News; music	News Service	Sports Comments	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Sports Comments	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Congressional Mail-	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch	Will Johnson's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:45	bag	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch	Will Johnson's Orch	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk; News; Music	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Post Exchange
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; drama	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft, organ	"Your Morning Pick
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	George and Dixie	Up" orchestra
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Man I Married"	Family Circle	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Your Guest
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Gwen Williams, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	music	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	U. S. Navy Band	"The Mystery Man"	Don Artiste	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
2:30	"You're the Expert"	"The Munros"; sketch	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Sports Comment	David William, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughters"; sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	White Sox baseball	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade" sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Melody Marathon	Club Matinee: News	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Let's Waltz"	Club Matinee: News	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Edna Smith	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	White Sox game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dance Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Marion Mann, songs	"Inside of Sport"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy drama	War Correspond. Diary	Rep. Frank C. Osmers	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Ethel Coonersmith, piano
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	Mystery Hall; orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic	Mystery Hall; orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party," Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news	Defense Program
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Collection of Aluminum	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Millions for De-	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.	From London; A. Mann	Album
9:30	fense; speakers;	News Here and Abroad;	"Mr. District Attorney";	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45	Orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Will Johnson's Orchestra	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Aluminum Air Parade**	Kay Kyser's College of	James M. Minifie	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	**Aluminum Air Parade**	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Dance Digest
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	**Aluminum Air Parade**	Kay Kyser's College of	Pageant of Melody; so-	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	**Aluminum Air Parade**	Musical Knowledge	loist; orchestra	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather	Network program	Dance Digest
11:30	Music"; Bunny	Want"; recordings	Rep. Lewis D. Thill	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	**Berrigan's Orch.**	**"Music You Want"**	**Lou Breese's Orchestra.**	**Alvino Rey's Orchestra.**	**"Day's End"; news**

Activities of New England Women—Club and Organization News

Boston Farm and Garden Shop Rich in Tales of N. E. Resource

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There are new rugs in jars of jam and college educations in bottles of maple syrup on the shelves of the Farm and Garden Shop at 39 Newbury Street, Boston.

Perhaps you are a patron and maybe you thought this shop was just like any other that sold home made foods and handicraft. If you did, you have only seen the outside of the place and have never looked into its heart. It has stories to tell.

Mrs. James D. Colt of Chestnut Hill, the volunteer director, and Mrs. Hubert L. Carter of West Newton, president of the New England Farm and Garden Association, by which it is sponsored, know perhaps better than others what the little shop means to the farm women who find an outlet for their products there.

One of the first consigners was a woman who wanted to give $10 to a special project in her church. To raise the money she sent a consignment of eggs and sausage meat from her remote farm in Vermont to the first little shop, conducted years ago on Joyce Street. Her first check was for $2—a small but encouraging beginning. From that time on she accumulated egg and sausage money and added the sale of other farm products to these until she was bringing in a substantial income for the family. Finally, she was able to establish a little shop of her own near the farm, and with the proceeds of her business she has educated her three sons.

Other Customers

Another woman had water piped into the farm home. A third began her business by sending consignments of maple sugar to the Farm and Garden Shop. The enterprise grew until she was able to establish a business of her own, and she now has one of the largest and most successful tea rooms on the Mohawk Trail.

Still another sells all kinds of maple products, and through the business she started by sending her sugar and syrup to the shop she now employs many of the French women in her neighborhood, which is near the Canadian border.

Mrs. William B. Loud, who was engaged by the association to teach rug weaving in several rural communities, is now in Michigan, where she has a shop of her own but still sends articles of block printing to the Farm and Garden Shop here. It was Mrs. Colt who selected her rugs from among many at an exhibition in New York State and arranged for her to teach other women the art of weaving them. In the beginning Mrs. Loud did this as a pastime, but at the time of the crash in 1929, when the bank closed with which her husband was connected, her handicraft offered a substantial means of support.

These are only a few of the stories the Shop could tell.

From Land Service

The National Farm and Garden Association was the outgrowth of the Land Service for which the farmerettes were organized in 1916-1917 by Mrs. William A. Copeland. At that time women were needed to replace men on the farms, and other conservation projects were undertaken in many communities. Mrs. Colt was then in charge of a canning kitchen for the use of surplus farm produce in Brookline.

Will the association organize a corps of farmerettes in the present emergency?

It looks as though that might be necessary, was Mrs. Carter's answer. She cited the fact that farmers in the North Country were already concerned as to how they would get their hay cut with men in demand at high wages for putting in the oil line now being constructed through that region from Portland, Maine, to Montreal.

In the meantime, an all-day sale of articles from the Newbury Street shop is scheduled for tomorrow at "Wsigau Penassin," estate of Mrs. J. Mott Hallowell at Wianno. This will be one of several annual summer sales sponsored by the association in different sections, the next to be held at the home of Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity of York Harbor, Maine, on Aug. 6.

The First Shop

The first Farm and Garden Shop of the New England Farm and Garden Association, which is affiliated with the national organization, was conducted on Saturdays at the association's office, then located on Joyce Street. Things sold successfully, but the shop there was abandoned after the dramatic entrance of an over-enthusiastic dog who landed himself with one jump in the center of the food table. Following that, a Holiday Sales Shop was conducted on Boylston Street, and 16 years ago this was moved to the present address. Miss Helen Harding has been manager of the shop at 39 Newbury for 14 years. Consigners are charged only a small percentage, and the shop is maintained by means of sales and benefits.

The New England Association has five units and a membership of about 1,000 farm and city women. The Green Door, a little tea room and shop, is conducted by the Benson Unit, and until this year was supported entirely by the association, which still maintains the property. The North Country Unit, with which Mrs. Carter works each summer, has just secured the use of a little white church, where no services have been held for some time, at Jefferson Highlands, N. H., on the main road between Graham and Berlin. There a market will be held on Fridays from 9 to 5, and Red Cross work done on Wednesdays.

Members of the Benson Unit always send much material for the annual Christmas greens sale sponsored by the association at Horticultural Hall. They have been instructed in making them by Mrs. Hollis Webster of Lexington and Mrs. John H. Cunningham of Chestnut Hill, whose artistic work is widely known. Like others in the association, the Benson women learn to make profitable use of materials at hand—in this case the wealth of the woods on their farm lands.

A volunteer committee headed by Mrs. Stephen Paine assists at the shop each Christmas season during the rush.

Egan Photo Service

At the Farm and Garden Shop

Upper—Miss Helen Harding (right) of Brookline, manager of the Shop conducted at 39 Newbury Street by the New England Farm and Garden Association, showing Miss Helen Reid of Dorchester one of the crownless hats the shop is featuring this summer. Hand-woven rugs, pillows, knitting bags and other examples of handicraft sold at the shop as well as the shelves with foodstuffs may be seen in the background.

Lower—Mrs. Helen Hazelton of Arlington, a member of the staff of the shop, receiving a consignment of bread and rolls from Mrs. Frank Willson of Melrose.

Canning Meetings Arranged

A series of canning meetings is being held this summer in Middlesex County, under the direction of Miss Eleanor B. Winters, home demonstration agent.

The first was held July 15 at the Concord Extension Kitchen, Everett Street, Concord. Others will be held August 12, at 10:30 a. m., a canning demonstration at Grange Hall, Sudbury, and at 7:30 p. m. at the Lexington High School lunch room; August 27, a kitchen meeting at the Concord Extension Kitchen at 10:30 a. m., and a canning demonstration at the Community House in East Dracut at 2:30 p. m.; August 29, a kitchen meeting at the home of Mrs. George Thompson, South Street, Bedford.

Miss Winters is urging the homemakers of Middlesex County to attend the 1941 homemakers' program at the Massachusetts State College's Farm and Home Week, opening Tuesday, July 29. The Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association will hold an all-day session at the college on Monoday preceding the opening of the homemakers' institute.

The women will be addressed at the four-day session by Ruth E. Cummings, of Philadelphia, Associate Editor of the Farm Journal and the Farmer's Wife; Mrs. Carl Sandburg, of Harbert, Mich., wife of the distinguished American poet; Dr. Helen S. Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., nutrition consultant of the Federal Defense Committee; the Rev. John Nicol Mark of Arlington, Mass., lecturer-humorist; Dr. Florence B. Hopkins, of Boston, Massachusetts Department of Public Health; Ruth O'Brien of Washington, D. C., chief of the Division of Textiles and Clothing, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. Mark D. Elliott, Boston, research assistant at the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, and Dr. Robert Harris of Cambridge, Associate Professor of Nutritional Biochemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The program will include food preservation meetings each morning and demonstrations of "Vegetables in the Diet" Tuesday and Wednesday by Gladys V. Goldthorpe, associate home demonstration agent in Worcester County. Thursday and Friday, Elsie Erhart of Greenfield, home economist with the Western Massachusetts Electric Company, will demonstrate how to put zest in summer meals. There wil also be classes in bookbinding, rug making, weaving, block printing, metal work, clay modeling, candle making, finger painting, lacquer batik, and tie dyeing each morning.

Old Scituate Homes Plan For Opening

Hostesses will dress in costumes of the period of the houses to receive the visitors who make the pilgrimage to historic homes of original old Scituate Saturday afternoon, July 26, from 1 to 5:30 o'clock. The tour is being sponsored by the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter of the D. A. R. in Scituate for the sixth season.

The houses, which will be designated by flags, will include Kent Memorial on River Street, Norwell Center, built in 1680 by James Bouker, from Sweden. It was removed from its original site when it was 250 years old. Hostesses there will be Mrs. Mary L. F. Power, former D. A. R. State Historian, and Mrs. Emma Jane Damon.

On River Street, Norwell, will also be open the house built by Elisha Foster, son of the shipbuilder. Mrs. John H. Sparrell, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Florence Pinson, Corresponding Secretary, will be the hostesses.

The Little Red House, on Broadway, said by Dwelley to be probably the oldest house in Hanover, built in 1665 by Daniel Turner, will have as hostesses Mrs. William F. Bates, Recording Secretary of the Chapter, and Mrs. Ellsworth Curtis.

One of the two true Cape Cod houses built by the Sylvesters, in South Hanover, and containing interesting antiques, will be open with Miss Susan Swallow and Miss Catherine T. Phillips serving as hostesses.

On Pleasant Street, Norwell, visitors will see the house built by Job Otis in 1732 for his son Ephraim, who married Rachel Hersey. Hostesses there will be Mrs. Sally Brown and Miss Marrie Clapp.

An exhibit of old quilts and bed spreads will be on display at the James Cushing house on Main Street, Norwell, now the residence of Dr. J. Baldwin Bruce. There guests will be received by Mrs. Charles Dexter, Chapter Treasurer, and Mrs. Ernest Sparrell.

At the Cudworth House, First Parish Road, Scituate Center, built in 1723 and home of the Scituate Historical Society, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, former National Officer of the D. A. R. and President of the Scituate Historical Society, will receive assisted by Mrs. Thomas Hatch Farmer. A feature here will be weaving at one of the old looms by Miss Madeleine Kent.

N. E. Women Plan for Their Meeting in Fall

Mrs. Harold Dean Baker, newly-elected State president of the National Society of New England Women, has announced that the first meeting of the fall season will be held at the home of Mrs. G. Loring Briggs in Brookline, in October. Other sessions during the year will be at the College Club on Commonwealth Avenue. The Boston Colony will be entertained Sept. 3 at the home of Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, in Atkinson, N. H.

Mrs. Baker was guest of honor and discussed plans for the coming year at a meeting of the Boston Colony last July 16 at "Merestead," the home of Mrs. Frank A. Day at Wianno. There were 21 members present. After the business meeting, the members spent the day in the gardens or playing tennis, croquet and clock golf. They brought box luncheons and the hostess served dessert.

The Colony will carry on its usual philanthropic work, which differs from that of all other societies. Women of New England heritage who have met with misfortune are helped financially and their names are known to none but the committee for this work. A national defense program is also being prepared for this season.

The other newly-elected officers are: First Vice-President, Mrs. Linwood LeF. Wilkins; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. Samuel Dudlay; Chaplain, Mrs. William V. T. Hinckley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jesse Bottomley; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank C. Decker; Treasurer, Mrs. Ernest C. Young; Registrar, Mrs. Frank L. Nason; Historian and Custodian, Mrs. Frank A. Day; Directors, Mrs. John J. Erwin, Mrs. Edward Standish Robinson, Miss Grace Wadsworth and Mrs. Charles S. Ogilvie.

Heads Drive

Williams

Mrs. Harriett Warner Baxter

Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, which is conducting a campaign for 250,000 books and 20 tons of magazines for service men.

Drive Is On For Books For Service Men

Music and poetry have been temporarily relegated to the background by Mrs. Harriett Warner Baxter of Brookline while she does fulltime duty as Secretary-Treasurer of the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, which she was instrumental in founding last November. Generous response is coming in from all parts of New England in the organization's current drive for 250,000 books and 20 tons of magazines. "Be a Book Buddy" is its slogan.

Mrs. Baxter, who returned from the Middle West to reside in Boston in 1936, is regent of Johanna Aspinwall Chapter of the Brookline Daughters of the American Revolution, State Councilor for the Children of the American Revolution, State Councilor for the Children of the American Revolution, Regional Director of the New England Branch of the National League of American Pen Women, and Publicity Director of the Boston branch of that organization. Her chief interests until the present era of national defense and related activities had been her piano and her typewriter—producing music on the one and poems on the other.

When she learned, early last fall, that books were greatly needed for the country's soldiers and sailors, she and a group of others who desired to do something about it established the library service as a non-profit organization and, since then, she has been busy about books for the boys.

Her love of literature, she says, was responsible for her concern over the fact that, although an appropriation had been made last year to provide library service for the camps, it had not yet been set up.

Since last November, 29,000 books and 20 tons of magazines have been placed, she says, and requests are coming in from all over the country for more. The need is one which will continue "for the duration," she points out. Camps and harbor forts in New England have been provided with both books and magazines as have Camp Hulen, Texas, where many Massachusetts and New Hampshire men are stationed, and Camp Blanding, Fla. When the Northland sailed week before last, she carried three crates of books supplied by these Soldiers and Sailors Library Service and 1,000 volumes were supplied last week to the chaplain of the Navy Yard. Plans are under way to send some to Newfoundland and to Iceland, if arrangements can be made.

In connection with publicizing the campaign for books, Mrs. Baxter has addressed various groups and has made 25 talks over different radio stations.

Mrs. Baxter is widely known both as a concert pianist and a poet, having been heard throughout New England and in the Middle West. Her poems last year were included in nine anthologies and in the Poets' Digest, comprising the work of outstanding poets of this country and Canada. She published a volume of verse called "Poemscapes" in 1937.

'Y. W.' Girls Are Camping At Vineyard

Summer activities of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, with the exception of the Saturday night dances for service men and the swimming instruction and "plunge" periods at the pool, have moved to camp.

The seven acres of Camp Winnecunnet at Vineyard Haven are providing a vacation spot for several groups of business girls this month, and in August will be the scene of month-long vacations for schoolgirls between the ages of 14 and 18.

There are now 90 young business girls at Winnecunnet, from Boston, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Although all but one of the girls are American-born, there are 43 this week whose parents are naturalized citizens. Their nationality backgrounds include Italian, Irish, Russian, German, Syrian, French, Polish, Greek, Lithuanian, Canadian, Dutch, Danish, and American. There is one German evacuee girl among them, and one of the two boys who run the station wagon and do other jobs about camp for which a man is needed, is also a German evacuee.

Interest during the past few days has centered about Miss Bodil Jorgenson of Denmark, who arrived last week from Greenland, where she has been for the past 15 months. She will be at camp for the remainder of the summer and act as a counselor in folk-dancing.

The girls last Friday night presented an international program in the recreation hall, with the contribution of each nation to American life portrayed by members of the group having that national background. Miss Nora Vander Groen, who is a native of the Dutch East Indies, and the sports counselor, furnished several picturesque costumes.

Other counselors who always have something to offer to interest the campers are Miss Marie Oliver, music counselor, who directs the music workshop at the "Y. W." in the winter; Mrs. Henry C. Eaton, active member of the League of Women Voters, counselor for public affairs; Miss Louise Davis of Nashville, Tenn., who is teaching pottery making; Miss Lorraine Cloyes, counselor for outdoor trips; Miss Helen Simpson, dramatics, and Miss Janice Janes, modern dance.

Miss Helen Libby, in charge of swimming at the Boston "Y. W." during the winter, is general director of the camp for July.

Although the camp is available to business girls for the full two weeks of their vacation, most of them this season have only one week, due to the heavier work in connection with the defense program.

They have tents and cabins overlooking the shore on the wooded cliff where the camp is located—59 steps above the beach where they swim. Meals are served at the Administration building, in which members of the staff have their quarters and where there is a large dining hall. Other buildings include a cabin where the counselors have their conferences, and one in which the crafts work is done, and the large recreation hall, with a stage and a cheery fireplace. This is used not only for evening programs, but also is a gathering place on rainy days.

Next month Miss Hattie Droll, program correlator at the "Y. W." during the winter season, will be in charge of the camp while the schoolgirls are there. About 75 are expected to enroll.

A day camp also is being conducted for girls who cannot leave Boston for their vacations. It is in session three days a week, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 9 to 5, at Breakheart Reservation, near Saugus, and offers 15 days of play for girls from 12 to 14 years of age. Miss Maxine McKinley is in charge, and 60 girls are attending.

Fall activities at the Y. W. C. A. will open in September.

Women Are Urged to Train As Home Defense Volunteers

Every locality must stand on its own feet in connection with home defense and the women must train promptly to do their part as volunteers in the defense program, according to Mrs. Robert Homans, chairman of the women's division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

There is little or no remunerative work open to women but volunteers are greatly needed to train for all kinds of service, says Mrs. Homans—and now is the time to do it, she insists.

Women who are doing good jobs in offices, homes and factories should stay where they are and add to the skills they already have, the special training provided in the defense courses for canteen work, nursing, motor corps service, fire control and so forth.

Under the guidance of her committee, communities throughout the State are setting up courses designed to prepare women to meet emergencies which might arise—but which it is hoped never will—in their own localities.

Can Act Promptly

When people know what to do in a situation, they can act promptly and intelligently, substituting effective action for fear and confusion, Mrs. Homans points out. It is the purpose of the women's division not only to encourage the training of volunteers who could be called upon for special emergency services but also to encourage the various communities to offer courses of ten or twelve hours for the average housewife which would equip her with a basic knowledge of emergency measures.

Good will and patriotic fervor are not enough; training is essential for a defense program, says Mrs. Homans. The part of women in home defense is as important as that of men, she adds.

The Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, headed by Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, is a training school for leaders. Already it has trained 400 women who have gone back to their own communities and set up courses. The school, which has day and night sessions, is located at 883 Boylston Street, Boston.

Excellent Work

In some places the women have done excellent work, says Mrs. Homans, in registration of volunteers. In Weston it was outstanding. If a housewife, who was a good cook and could also use a typewriter a little, wanted to register as a typist, she was advised instead to list her skill at cooking and make herself available for canteen work. If a woman were a clerk or typist, a record was made whether she worked in an insurance office, laundry, garage or grocery so her knowledge of a particular business could be put to use if necessary.

Such handling of registration means a well-organized community, Mrs. Homans points out and one in which it is possible to call into service at a moment's notice, the right persons to do different kinds of work. In places where less care has been taken, many persons have indicated skills which they do not possess in a useful measure, she says.

Refresher courses for nutritionists are being given at Simmons College and many communities are setting up nutrition courses as part of the "total defense" plan.

Mrs. Homans, who is the only member of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's Executive Committee on Civilian Defense, comes of one of the nation's greatest families. She is the former Abigail Adams. Her brother was former Secretary of the Navy and her ancestors include two Presidents of the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

Advice to Mass. Club Women

"Oh, let's wait until September."

Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and adviser to the Federation's committee on defense, of which Mrs. Edgar Tregoning of Attleboro is Chairman, is concerned over the frequency with which she receives this answer from women whom she tries to interest in defense training.

Many fail to realize the immediacy of the need, Mrs. Little believes, pointing out that preparation to meet a national emergency cannot be delayed for the opening of the club season.

Women who are alert to the seriousness of the situation are already enrolled in defense courses, she says, and the Federation, under Mrs. Tregoning's leadership, is organizing a program of co-operation in community defense efforts.

The members of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, to which Mrs. Little belongs, have been doing their bit for war relief this summer, although the club closed its season some weeks ago. A large number of them work with the West Roxbury Branch of the American Red Cross, of which Mrs. Theodore C. Gates, a club member, is Director.

This branch, a year ago last May, began war relief work, meeting in the parlors of various churches. In the early spring, it had so increased in membership its meetings were moved to Highland Club Hall on Center Street. There, the women meet on Thursdays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., bringing their lunches along. Dessert is served by various church groups; proceeds go to the relief fund. By May of this year, the branch had made 500 sweaters as well as countless other garments for adults and children, layettes for intants and other relief supplies. Mrs. Francis O. Swallow, although she has not met with the other workers, has kept her knitting needles clicking at home, and since December has made 50 children's sweaters. Miss Sara J. Mayhew, who resides with her, began a month later, but has made 22.

Not only has the West Roxbury Branch a record for the high quality of its work, but it also has distributed more of the pins, awarded for 100 hours of work, than almost any other branch in Boston. From 75 to 100 workers have been meeting at the hall weekly all summer.

Nahant Houses, Gardens

Fourteen houses and 22 gardens in Nahant will be open for the tour arranged by the Nahant Garden Club in connection with its annual Flower Show on July 29, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. The proceeds of the day will go to the Red Cross. Mrs. A. Burnham Whitehouse is chairman of publicity for the show, and tickets may be obtained at an information booth on Nahant Road, the day of the event. It will be the first time in many years that some of the places included on the tour have been open to the public.

Prizes Awarded For Humane Traps

Two Massachusetts men were among the inventors and trappers to receive awards from the American Humane Association this year for the development of humane traps, it has been announced. They were G. Arthur Angers, Springfield, and Vernon E. Vaughn, Barre.

"For fourteen years, through these contests, we have been making a world-wide search for humane traps." W. E. Sanderson, the Association's Wild Life Director said in making the announcement. "Years of research have brought us nearer our goal in enlightening the world concerning true conservation and the justice due our wild life."

Awards this year totaled $640.

G. O. P. Women To Be Entertained

Guests at the party will discuss the Party when Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, newly-elected President of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, entertains the members at her estate on Crafts Road, Chestnut Hill, Monday, July 28, from 5 to 7 p. m.

There will be an informal program followed by a buffet supper.

Among distinguished Republican guests who have been invited are Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tyler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Rollins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nichols, Maj. and Mrs. Edward D. Sirois, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Amory, Senator and Mrs. Angier L. Goodwin, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Christian A. Herter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dane, Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Horace T. Cahill, State Treasurer William E. Hurley, Secretary of State and Mrs. Frederic W. Cook, Attorney General and Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Weeks, Mrs. Mabel C. Batchelder, Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Mrs. Addison B. Green, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Bowers.

New Moon Fiesta For British Relief

A New Moon Fiesta, proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the British War Relief Society and Bundles for Britain, will be given Saturday evening at 9:30 in the garden at Rockmarge, Prides Crossing, the residence of Mrs. William H. Moore.

There will be dancing and a program by Anthony Tudor and a group from the Ballet Theater and Marianne Lorraine, singing actress. In case of rain, the performance will be given in the carriage house, the invitations announce.

The committee for the affair includes Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, Mrs. Richard E. Danielson, Mrs. William Brace Pratt, and Mrs. Samuel D. Warren.

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The 'V's' Have It: But Whose 'V' Is It?

By the Associated Press

Who's "V" is for what victory? That is what Europe is trying to decide today as the Germans—countering the British "V" propaganda campaign—are attempting to present the drive as a stunt of the Nazis' own.

In occupied Paris a big "V" flew from the Eiffel Tower while handbills and posters bearing the letter appeared in the city with German slogans for "Victory on all fronts."

Many German newspapers carried a big "V" in red or blue on the masthead. In Bohemia huge "V's" were smeared under the headlight of locomotives and in Prague the principal street was renamed Viktoria. Flowers were planted in "V" formation and in Krakow the symbol flew from the city hall tower.

On German Radio

The German radio carried out the "Viktoria" campaign by playing the introductory four notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. The Morse code signal for the letter was frequently tapped out.

The British launched a major radio campaign beamed at occupied countries during the week end to harry the German occupiers with a "V for British Victory" campaign. The methods—including the introductory four notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the tapping out of the Morse code signal for the letter "V"—follo wthe same pattern as the Germans report in their campaign.

To British charges that the Germans stole the symbol from them, the Berliner Lokalanzeiger answered, "The letter 'V' stands for victory and victory means our victory."

Recalling the British gesture of raising the right thumb and of extending two fingers as a symbol of victory, the Nachtausgabe declared:

"It is Germany's business to furnish the signs of victory. In England they should be particularly careful about charging the theft of a brainchild. It is especially painful for the English that in this war Germany also knows how to handle propaganda."

"Feeble Counterattack"

N. F. Newsome, European News Editor of the British Broadcasting Corporation, described as a "feeble counterattack" this Nazi attempt to embrace the "V" as a symbol for the old German word Viktoria. British pointed out that the modern German word for victory is sieg.

The German radiocast made no mention of a viktoria campaign in the Reich itself but said it had taken the occupied countries by storm.

"All public squares and buildings in Prague," it said, . . . all official cars carry the "V" sign, for the German victory.

" . . . Prague's main business street has now been renamed Viktoria Street and the well-known Bartha Hotel has followed suit. . . .

Radio 'V' Program

"In all the cities of Holland, huge transparent signs, carrying the letter 'V' have appeared. Millions of Viktoria pamphlets have been dropped by planes over Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and provincial cities . . . . In Dutch newspaper columns the German war communiqué is headed with the motto Viktoria . . . .

"The reading of the German communiqué on the Dutch radio is introduced and concluded with three dots and one dash, V in the Morse code. . . . Paris has been flagged with Viktoria banners waving from the Eiffel Tower and other prominent buildings and structures," it said.

Mr. Newsome asserted that the BBC campaign for adoption of "V" as Britain's victory symbol had started after months of preparation and after the BBC Intelligence Service had learned the radiocasts had an audience ready to accept British leadership.

He said that early evidences that the "V" campaign had begun to catch on included:

A German warning in April, during preparatory stages of the drive, that Brussels officials must stop the scandal of chalking of "V's" with the legend "RAF" on walls. One town in France was fined 400,000 francs for allowing "V's" to be chalked up in June. The Hilversum radio station in the Netherlands on July 1 told listeners German music was being mutilated in the interests of British propagandists who were emphasizing the Morse code dot dot dot dash rhythm—for "V"—in the tunes.

He disclosed that the BBC had adopted a new interval signal in European programs—a tom tom rendition of the Morse "V."

One radiocast, in French, instructed listeners how to laugh the Morse "V"—"Ha-Ha-Ha Haaaah."

'V' Clubs in U. S.

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Formation of a national organization to be known as the V clubs of America was announced today by William V. C. Ruxton, president of the British-American ambulance corps.

Set up as an auxiliary to the ambulance corps, the V clubs have the approval of the American State Department, Ruxton said. Funds will be kept separate from those of the corps and will be used to further the British cause.

Members will receive V shaped pins and may also obtain ribbons bearing three white dots and a dash, the Morse code signals for the letter "V," representing victory.

Baby Business?

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—Some champions of the "V" for victory campaign began to suspect today that it was petering out and one newspaper columnist referred to it as "baby business."

Hannen Swaffer, writing in the Daily Herald, said "'V' also stands for vacillation."

"Abroad the 'V' sign may have effects on public morale," he said. "It is ridiculous, though, to assume that it will scare the enemy or reduce to impotence his power in men and machines.

"At home the 'V' sign is just a baby business . . . what we really want is a minister of production, a plan run by a mind. The rest is just the bunk."

U. S. Weighs Soviet Products As Payment for War Help

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The State and Commerce Departments have undertaken a survey of raw materials which may be imported from Russia to aid national defense, stimulate trade and help the Soviet Union pay for war supplies ordered here.

Russian products which defense agencies would like to have imported in increasing quantities, it was learned today, include strategic metals and minerals, drugs, and other basic materials.

Imports of goods from Russia would not further strain present shipping facilities, informed persons said, since they would be carried in 10 to 12 Soviet vessels expected to be put in trans-Pacific service primarily to carry American war supplies to Russia.

Since Soviet Russia has been credited in authoritative quarters with having from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 in cash available in this country, the plan to increase purchases from Russia was generally accepted here as further evidence that goods Russia obtains here will be primarily on a cash basis rather than on some lend-lease arrangement.

President Roosevelt has promised all possible assistance in filling Russian requests that are compatible with national defense requirements and commitments to Britain, China and the other American republics.

Goods Russia desires to purchase here has not been disclosed. But Commerce Department records show that in the past the Soviet Union has been a consistent buyer of lard, sole leather, coconut oil, cotton, rubber, gasoline, lubricating oil, abrasive materials, tin-plate and tin, wire, copper, copper and bronze manufactures, electrical machinery and apparatus of all kinds, steam engines, constructing and conveying machinery, metal working machinery, and oil drilling machinery.

During the first quarter of 1941 Russia also purchased here freight cars, internal combustion engines, rolling mill machinery, trucks and tractors, and air compressors.

Exports to the Soviet during the first four months of this year were $21,597,000 against $35,605,000 last year, before export control restrictions became severe.

Commerce Department statistics show that the United States normally buys approximately 50 per cent of all furs exported from Russia and also takes varying amounts of Russian bristles, feathers, pine needle oil, drugs of vegetable origin, flax, iridium, manganese and —since the war cut off European sources—some hops.

An important question to be surveyed is Russia's ability to deliver many of the products in view of the Russo-German war. Manganese, for instance, is produced in an area cut off from sea transport, and it was considered doubtful here whether it could be shipped overland across a warring Russia.

Imports of Russian goods during the first four months of this year totalled $9,764,000 against $5,842,000 in the same 1940 period.

Italian Officers, Seamen Appeal

HOUSTON, Texas, July 22 (AP)—Twenty-two Italian officers and seamen, sentenced to prison for damaging their vessel, the Mongioia, appealed yesterday.

Defense Attorney R. C. Patterson filed 22 identical notices with the Federal District Clerk setting forth 59 counts on which he alleged the court erred in the trial of Capt. Ernesto Ranise and his men. The appeals will be heard by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of New Orleans.

The point stressed by the defense was that the court erred in permitting the District Court to read to the jury a telegram from the office of the United States Attorney General. The telegram discussed similar cases involving Italian and German seamen in other parts of the country, referred to the offense as "sabotage" and recommended sentences of seven years for the officers and five years for the men.

NBC, CBS Seek Delay In Chain Restrictions

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to postpone the effective date of new regulations for chain radiocasting from July 30 to Sept. 16.

Chairman James L. Fly agreed to present the motion to the Commission.

The petition was presented in a meeting attended by representatives of National and Columbia as well as the third major net-work, the Mutual Broadcasting Company, which did not oppose the request.

The Battle of the 'V's' Rages Vociferously

International Radiophoto

The Germans Seek to Adopt the 'V' Campaign

In Germany, in Belgium, in the Netherlands, and in practically every country under the control of the Nazis the letter "V," standing for ultimate British victory, was being scratched on billboards, fences, and buildings. The movement, under British encouragement, caused no little concern to the German authorities. They have attempted to find a solution for the problem by adopting the "V" for their own use. Here the "V" is being painted on a German train. It stands in German for "viktoria" or "Veni, vidi, vici," which means "I came, I saw, I conquered."

Saving of Reserves Held Vital to Soviet

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After 30 days, the Russian hordes, pounded and pierced though they are, still resist in an organized fashion. Russian air power still contests the skies above. Without knowledge of Hitler's projected time table, no positive assertion of delay can be made. However, as in 1914, and before that in 1811, the Bear has definitely diverted the avalanche from its western objective, the obliteration of Britain.

Moreover, we have witnessed one more demonstration of the ability of the Russian soldier to fall stolidly in his tracks, opposing with men and sheer mass the technical and tactical superiority of his opponent. He did it at Borodino in 1811, at Port Arthur in 1904, at Tannenburg, Elmborg and Lodz in the last World War.

It may be, too, that there is something more than the mere bravery of the Russian men in the ranks. It may be that the manner in which some of the dashing blitz methods of the German attack that proved so devastating in Poland and France have been blunted and held back by the Russians shows generalship of no mean order. Something more than mere men with rifles appears to have turned back the hordes of German tanks. Whether such generalship is really there and the equipment to back it up will no doubt quickly appear in the course of the succeeding days' fighting.

Caution Necessary

For the present it is necessary to be cautious in the picture we draw of the continuance of Russian resistance.

Leningrad is threatened. Nazi panzers have to some extent broken through at Smolensk and Bobruisk. Kiev is within reach of another drive, and in Bessarabia there are indications that the Dniester Line is in danger. In the Bialystok-Minsk area, one crushing defeat appears to have wiped out a force estimated at 25 infantry divisions, 10 cavalry divisions and some 14 tank brigades.

In the north the Leningrad defenders, facing three ways, are combating enemy drives from the Karelian Isthmus, from Narva on the Esthonian coast and from Pskov, south of Lake Peipus. The Moscow group of armies must have been thrown into action against two spear-heads, on the Dvinsk-Nepel line as well as in the Smolensk-Moscow drive.

What may well be the vital penetration, as pointed out in this column previously, is the German advance north of the Pripet Marsh area, now apparently progressing in the Bobruisk region. This is evidently a reorganization following the Bialystok victory.

This element, if it progresses much further, will have permanently canalized the Russian resistance, breaking communications between the Kiev Army grouping and all Russian forces to the north.

This Kiev grouping, responsible for the entire front from the Pripet Marshes to the Black Sea, has had reasonable success against the Hungarian and Rumanian prongs of the Nazi attack.

Its principal opponent is the German push on Zhitomar, with subsidiary drives northward on Novgorod Volynsk and south on the west bank of the Dniester. In other words, it also is threatened from north, west and southwest.

Russia's Commanders

Some conclusions may also be drawn from the personalities of the individual commanders now holding the three main Russian sectors. In the south Marshal Semyon M. Budenny, veteran cavalryman, is in command. Marshal Budenny, a modern Prince Ruper, as evidenced by his reckless advance in the Russo-Polish war which, as the story goes, contributed much to the Soviet disaster before Warsaw, is committed to the offensive.

Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff is by far the most capable Soviet soldier. To him is entrusted the Leningrad Army grouping, while Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko commands the Moscow grouping.

The ability of these men to resist the temptation to commit their reserves in futile counter-attacks is a question on which much will depend.

Another straw in the wind is the re-establishment of Political Commissars in the Soviet Armies—considered by soldiers the world over as a fatal division of authority. Added to this is the fact that a hurried mobilization of the people's army, a relatively untrained and poorly equipped militia, behind the front and west of the Urals, has been ordered. Moreover Premier Stalin, who has assumed supreme command in the field, cannot be called exactly a professional soldier.

In Russia's favor, however, is the possibility of more competent generalship and better equipment than once appeared possible. Moreover there is the probability that a "scorched-earth" guerrilla policy, backed by the inherent hatred of the Russian for the alien, may present terrific obstacles to Nazi advances. Particularly is this so in the matter of the essential German communications as the German armies move on.

Nazis Have Weak Spot

Here is the sensitive Achilles Heel of the Germans.

The difficulties of supply multiply in astronomical proportions as a modern army, dependent upon gasoline, oil, munitions and above all, on food, moves through hostile terrain.

German engineering skill is, of course, working on the connected problems, which include changing of rail-gauges to enable German rolling stock to operate on Russian lines and utilization of the Pripet River from Brest-Litovsk as a supply channel.

One thing is sure: the farther Hitler goes—and go he must until Russian resistance is broken, even if it takes him across the Urals—he must divert the greater part of his men to garrison his lines of communication.

In the meantime, Japan, evidently at the cross-roads without a sign-post, is waiting for Russia to denude her Siberian defenses. It sees with anxiety empire re-inforcements pouring into the Malay Peninsula. It is weighing the problems of diverting its veteran armies from China without disaster. It is watching America, And Britain still stands, an ignis fatuus for a Hitler-in-a-hurry.

'V'—For News— Is It Neutral Now?

By the Associated Press

Saint Paul, Minn., July 22

Britain's use of the letter "V" in its V-for-Victory campaign has placed Radio Station KSTP in a quandary.

Since 1934 the station has used the three dots and a dash, which represent the letter V in Morse code, to begin and end news radiocasts.

Yesterday, Stanley Hubbard, President and General Manager of the station, asked the Federal Communications Commission whether continued use of the signal would be considered "a violation of the station's part of the agreed policy that neutrality be maintained in American broadcasting."

Along the Eastern Front

By a Staff Artist

How Red Armies Are Grouped

The approximate positions of the German and Russian armies are shown together with the three groupings of the Red armies under their respective commanders.

Berlin Report of Red Battle Refutes Claims

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Berlin reports of a "big battle" raging in Russia "east of the Stalin Line" tend of themselves to refute repeated Nazi assertions that the Red Army's resistance is fast crumbling.

Just where the action was taking place was not indicated by the Berlin spokesman. Unless it is in the critical center, however, and represents either a widening at the base of the Smolensk salient or a new Nazi pincer thrust eastward of that salient, it probably does not greatly change the situation which has been almost static in the center since the German penetration to the Smolensk region.

Moscow claims that the Smolensk drive has been halted, even thrown back out of the city, and that it is "contained" by Red armies massed along both north and south faces of the salient. A Berlin report of renewed German pressure at Mogilev, south of the salient, in which an entire Russian division was destroyed, more or less bears out that Russian claim.

The Smolensk salient, so far as it could be defined from meager Russian and German reports, has appeared all along too narrow to be of itself a grave menace to Red armies in the center. Obviously the original German effort was to envelop Smolensk, not to make a frontal attack.

No Word on Dnieper

It was reached along the road and railroad from Vitebsk, which lies to the northwest. If the Germans have succeeded in either turning the Dnieper River line from Smolensk or crossing it there has been no word of it from Berlin or elsewhere.

The southern jaw of the original Nazi pincer movement to bite off Smolensk ran into a definite snag at Mogilev. It has been halted there facing the Dnieper River defenses for days. Presumably the Moscow-reported Russian counter attack across the Dnieper disrupted the Nazi plans.

There has been no recent word from Moscow of progress or retirement of that Russian counter attack toward Bobruisk. If the Nazis have crossed the river at Mogilev, however, in an effort to join the forces in the Smolensk region or to turn the Dnieper line, it is obvious that the greatest success of the second phase of the German campaign may be impending.

Collapse of the Dnieper front at Mogilev probably would mean the fall of the whole river line from Smolensk westward to Orsha and thence southward of Rogachev or Zhlobin or beyond. That is the central bastion of the Stalin Line. Its failure to hold would open new rail and road routes eastward for the Nazis to Roslavl, south and a little east of Smolensk, or to Bryansk, still further south and east.

Mogilev Indicated

Presumably it is to the effort being made at Mogilev that the Berlin spokesman referred. A German penetration there in depth or to command the roads running north and south just east of the Dnieper could play havoc with Russian defense of the whole central bastion of the line.

Unquestionably it would force a general retreat on a wide front to escape entrapment of whole armies, not merely divisions. Nor is it clear that the Red counter attack south of Mogilev, reported to have speared its way to Bobruisk, may not be in peril of encirclement if it has not already fallen back again east of the Dnieper.

In reporting annihilation of the Red division at Mogilev, however, the Berlin spokesman admitted that Russian Army resistance was far from crumbling. He described that shattered division as made up of units of four or five other Red divisions, previously cut to pieces in the first phase of the gigantic battle.

Reorganizing a division out of the wreckage of several units and keeping it in the front lines and fighting would require both effective Russian staff work and good morale among the troops. To that extent, the Berlin report is enemy testimony to Russian fighting spirit despite the Red Army's heavy losses and many defeats.

Moscow Defeats Nazi Attempt To Fire City as They Did London

By Henry C. Cassidy
Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

MOSCOW, July 22 — The German air force attacked Moscow in much the same way as it attacked parts of London.

From sunset to dawn, I watched a squad of Russian home guards toss incendiary bombs off the roofs and put out fires.

The raid over, life surged back through the city in the early morning as though it were noon, when thousands take their midday stroll.

The sirens whined just as the setting sun cast a glow in the sky. Then an ominous voice came over the loudspeakers warning everyone to go to their shelters.

I went to the ground floor apartment of my building which is headquarters of the House Committee.

An 18-year-old boy who had been watching the roof, soon came into the room with his bare head soaking wet.

He said that an incendiary bomb had landed on the roof, but that he threw it into the courtyard. We were skeptical of his story at first, but found evidence in the burned-out metal tube about a foot long.

Another watcher replaced him on the roof.

Small bombs were dropped all along the street, which is in a quiet residential quarter far from central and industrial quarters. But only one house was burned. The occupants dragged out their belongings into the courtyard.

As the raid continued through the night, watchers on the roofs replaced one another in relays. The constantly changing group of nine to 21 persons kept filing in and out of the first floor apartment. The automatic telephone continued to function throughout the raid, and the workers kept in constant touch with other nearby headquarters.

At the start of the raid even the luminous dial on my wrist watch caused a flutter among the nervous watchers until it was blacked out under my sleeve. But by the end of the alarm a light was turned on in the windowless room, and everyone was excitedly telling of his experiences.

The drone of planes faded gradually as dawn spread in the sky.

Daylight showed that what had seemed in darkness to have been a withering attack, had been, in fact, a comparatively harmless raid.

German Morale Falters Under Bombs

Continued from Page 1

The district around the Friedrichsberger Station is in ruins.

In earlier raids on Berlin the Siemens factory in the northwest suburbs of the city was severely damaged. The Gleisdreieck subway station and the Army Stores depot at Bellevue were destroyed. While in the Chorinnestrasse, where 60 houses were bombed, a bomb which hit the gas and water mains caused the drowing of 80 people in one shelter.

It is reported that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, has kept the ministry's most recent investigation into the morale of the people away from the German High Command. That, if it is true, may be significant.

New German Word

A new word has crept into the German language, "bombenfrischler," and many new stories (always signs of public feeling) go the rounds of the shelters where patient Rhinelanders sit for from four to five hours every night. "Bombenfrischler" has taken the place of sommerfrischler, which in the days of peace would mean going away for a change of air. The resort towns of Bavaria and Austria are crowded this summer, as they have rarely been before. Everyone who can leave the Rhineland or who has money to do so has packed up and gone south. Many of the leading Nazi officials from Cologne, Hamburg and elsewhere have forsaken their posts and taken the "bombenfrischler" trek, so that places like Garmisch and Bad Ischl have every room full to overflowing. Many of these visitors have come to stay for the duration.

At the other end of Europe the Nazi authorities themselves have organized trips to Norway for the bomb-shattered people of the North Sea port towns. Curiously enough most of these people are from the middle class. The workers are not allowed to go for fear that they might escape and not return to the factories, where they are so badly needed.

Meanwhile, back home in the shelters people are asking such questions as "Where should we be tonight but for our beloved Führer?" To which the answer is "In bed and asleep." Or again "I wonder what dear Hermann will do tomorrow?" "Commit suicide again" is the answer to this one since Reichsmarshal Göring once foolishly said that he would commit suicide if the British ever penetrated the aerial defenses of Germany.

It seems that many Germans are beginning now, for the first time, to lose confidence in the promises of their party leaders. This fact is being seized upon by anti-Nazis, by Blackfronters and by Communists, who have been heard of again since the war with Russia, and is being used in a subtle way for subversive propaganda.

In this underground campaign great emphasis is laid upon official statements, such as that victory will be won before the winter of 1941 and people are assured that, of course, this time the promise will come true.

This realization of the falsity of many of the Nazi promises, coupled with the real hardships which the people are now suffering, may be a major factor in the breaking down of morale. The RAF bombings have brought serious consequences to the mass of people in the heavily raided districts.

In places like Kiel and Hamburg great numbers take to the countryside nightly to find sleep. The well-to-do and those with automobiles have moved out to the villages permanently. Others, the women and children of the workers and the workers themselves, bicycle or trudge out to find accommodation in barns or in fine weather, behind haystacks or in the hedgerows.

Refugees Crowd Berlin

Berlin is full of refugees from Hamburg, Hanover, Kiel and Bremen. To house these, Jews have been forced to leave their homes and have to live in synagogues or in school buildings, many of which have been closed since the eighth grade in Jewish schools has been abolished and the children, boys and girls of 13 and 14 years of age, have been sent to work in munition factories.

There are many reports of suicides. Sleepless nights and food made scarce through the temporary breakdown in transport services have had an effect on public health. Hospitals are crowded everywhere. At Bielefeld patients have to wait several weeks before they can be admitted. The same causes are putting such a severe mental and physical strain on the people that breakdowns under the pressure of work are common occurrences.

Most significant of all, however, is the startling growth in the consumption of drugs which has not only caused a shortage in Germany itself, but has seriously affected the exports of pharmaceutical products to Portugal and South America. From this trade the Nazis derived a large percentage of the foreign currency which they used for propaganda in the Iberian Peninsular and in the Western Hemisphere. The great I. G. Farben factory dye trust started the practise of adding attenuated drugs to the food which is served in its canteens. The German government, too, has recognized the necessity for stimulants and has made three special distributions of coffee and tea within the past three months.

Whatever relief to shattered nerves the increased taking of drugs may have had, it has certainly affected the productive capacity of the workers in the factories, many of which are now working to only about 50 per cent of capacity.

But perhaps the most critical problem for the Nazi Government is the attitude of labor under the effects of bombing. For some time now there has been a powerful critical element amongst the working class upon which the efforts of the Propaganda Ministry are having less and less success. It is noticeable that after air raids indignation is directed not so much against the RAF as at their own Government for their inability to give adequate protection.

Nazis Are Concerned

This attitude is particularly in evidence in Hamburg and Bremen where sympathy for the Nazis has never been very strong. These two ports have always had a close connection with England and, before the coming into power of Hitler, they were the strongholds of Communism in Germany. They are also now the two towns that have suffered the longest and the most heavily under British bombing.

That the Nazis themselves are nervous about feeling here is shown by the tightening of regulations. It is very difficult for a worker to get a permit to leave Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Kiel, or Bremen, for work elsewhere, although there is considerable unemployment due to damage to factories.

It is stated that one of Reichsmarshal Göring's main objections to the war on Russia was the prospect of disturbances among the workers, who still hold their Communist sympathies, and the resulting slowing down of war industry. There are so many reports of Communist slogans chalked on walls, of scuffles between workers and Gestapo agents, of difficulties in finding crews for submarines that it is not impossible that some of the Reichsmarshal's fears are being realized.

The Gestapo, too, have been very active in this district. It is a commonplace now for two men walking together in the street to find themselves arrested and separately questioned as to what they were talking about. Any discrepancy in either individual's story means imprisonment. This danger, however, seems to have been overcome. Two men will meet and say, "Now what are we supposed to be talking about." They choose a subject and outline the main points of conversation. Thus protected, they then get along with whatever they really wish to discuss.

Another problem confronting the authorities is that of the unemployed due to destruction of factories. It is obviously dangerous to have numbers of men with nothing to do except to be influenced by anti-Nazi propaganda. In Mannheim, which has suffered seriously, the skilled workers have been formed into squads for the disposal of debris. To keep them busy these squads are moved from town to town in the district on similar duties. Only Poles are used in the dangerous work of the removal of time bombs and many have been killed.

Himmler Should Know

The use of skilled men on unskilled labor is a heavy blow to German industry, where the numbers of such workers are strictly limited. But the damage from bombing has been so great and the supply of casual labor is so scarce that there is no alternative. At the same time it is likely that many of these skilled men will be out of their normal jobs for some time, since the damage to the factories cannot be rapidly repaired due to shortages of steel and other building materials.

There can be no doubt that if the British air offensive is maintained the effects on the morale and on industrial production will be progressively increased. A certain amount of German war industries have been moved to Czechoslovakia where in factories underground they are considered safe from the heaviest known bomb. But much of the heavy industry cannot be moved from the Ruhr and the Rhineland and, if it is to operate at all, tens of thousands of men will have to continue to suffer sleepless nights and casualties such as occurred at Hamburg on the night of May 8th-9th when the lowest estimates put the dead at over 800 workers. For a long time observers have noticed a lack of enthusiasm for the war among large sections of the German people, even at a time when they were enduring little personal loss or inconvenience and when a succession of world shattering victories should have pushed their morale to its highest peak.

FCC Delays Rules On Radio Chains

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission today postponed to Sept. 16 the effective date of its new regulations for chain radiocasting.

The regulations had been scheduled to go into effect July 30.

The postponement was requested by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. They asked the delay, James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the FCC, said, in order to permit more time for the discussions that have been going on recently between the Commission and representatives of the networks.

"The officials and the networks are hopeful that the additional time will permit a satisfactory solution of the various problems involved," Mr. Fly said.

In addition to postponing all the new regulations to Sept. 16, the Commission said two of the regulations may be extended from time to time to permit the orderly disposition of properties.

One of the two regulations will require NBC to dispose of one of its networks, while the other limits networks to one license in any community.

More Self-Government Put in Force for India

By E. C. Cotes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 22 — Enlargement of the Executive Council of the Governor General of India, announced in the House of Commons today, marks a new attempt to break the Anglo-Indian political deadlock.

One of th main objects of the move is to put into positions of authority a number of the most competent Indians who are available in the hope that through progressive co-operation among themselves they can carry on toward a solution of problems that hitherto have defeated the British Administration.

Fourfold Program

The most recent arrangement falls into four parts:

1. The Viceroy's Executive Council, which is the responsible cabinet in the Government at the center, is to be enlarged by appointment of a number of representative Indians selected by the Viceroy. This means a non-official Indian majority will control the entire Government of India subject, however, to being overruled by the British Viceroy if any serious difficulty should arise.

2. Another similarly chosen committee of Indians is to be attached to the staff of the British Commander-in-Chief. It is to be known as the Defense Committee. Its object is to help promote India's war effort.

3. A committee chosen by the Viceroy from elected memb of the existing Legislature at Delhi is to advise the British civil authorities.

4. At the same time an Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council has been deputed to Washington where he will represent India permanently in the capacity of High Commissioner.

The American Government, in return, has been invited to send a representative to Delhi.

Demand for Independence

There is no immediate prospect that these new arrangements will prove acceptable to the Indian National Congress, since that body still demands complete independence for India.

Some Europeans with Indian experience hold that the very considerable increase which the new program contemplates in the Viceroy's Executive Council is likely to create precisely that weakening of administration which a similar enlargement of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's directing war staff is said to have produced in Britain.

The British Government considers, however, that this objection —even if well-founded—will be outweighed by the development under the new scheme of mutually helpful co-operation in the public service among representatives of Indian castes and creeds now isolated and consequently suspicious of one another. Such co-operation, Whitehall points out, should prepare the way for a willing advance toward that complete self-government for India which is desired by British authorities just as sincerely as it is by the most fervent followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

Naming U. S. Envoy to India Held Step to Greater Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—Exchange of diplomatic representatives between the United States and India will have important repercussions during both the war and postwar periods, it is felt here. At least four considerations are said unofficially to have dictated the move.

1. Recognition that the postwar world will be different from that of 1939 and that India will be one of the countries seriously affected.

2. Britain's desire to win Indian leaders to a greater war effort through partial concession to Indian demands for a more independent status.

3. India's increasingly important war role, which makes it desirable for the United States to have a minister on the spot to aid in the shipment of lend-lease material.

4. Washington's wish to have fuller representation in a part of the world which is of growing importance to the democracies.

It is believed that designation of Thomas M. Wilson, Consul-General at Calcutta, India, as United States Commissioner to India with the rank of Minister, will be particularly welcome to Australia and New Zealand in view of these countries' continuing desire that the United States take greater interest in the Far East.

At the same time, the appointment is seen as braking Japanese ambitions as it is additional evidence that the United States feels itself vitally concerned in India's future. It is also a warning to Japan that the western powers have no intention of acceding to the continual Japanese demand that western influence be eliminated from the Orient.

With the opening of the new United States-Red Sea war shipment route, India's position has become more important, according to officials here. It is pointed out that should Germany defeat the Soviet Union it would then be in a position to drive against all Britain's Asiatic possessions, in which case the speedy shipment of lend-lease material to Britain's Orient forces would be imperative.

Meanwhile, the designation of an Agent General for India in the United States is welcome here, particularly so since the British chose an Indian, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, for the post. Many persons within the Administration have long felt that a fundamental revision of India's position within the British Empire was inevitable and that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's well-known pro-Indian sentiment foreshadows such a change when the war is over.

London's willingness to strengthen India's diplomatic position within the Empire is further evidence of changes to come, it is held here.

Sailor Strike Vote Ordered

By the Associated Press

A coastwise strike vote of its 6,000 members was ordered today by the Sailors Union of the Pacific at San Francisco in protest, leaders said, against alleged signing of foreign crews at low wages to operate Danish ships recently taken over by the Government.

Harry Lundeberg, head of the SUP, said the referendum "on whether or not to tie up the entire West Coast shipping" will be taken secretly in four successive meetings in Pacific Coast ports. This means the vote will not be completed for a month.

The SUP's decision came after Mr. Lundeberg reported arrangements had been completed for operation of seized Danish ships under the Panamanian Flag, instead of the American Flag, and with foreign crews instead of American crews.

Shipping company officials said the plan to make use of the Danish ships still was tentative and that moves to register the vessels under the Panamanian Flag was to avoid complications that might result if they were registered under the American Flag.

They said it would be necessary to retain many of the Danish crew members because of the peculiarities of the ship' engines.

"American seamen and crew would not be able to repair them (the engines) if trouble developed," one official said.

Los Angeles—John Baceller, international representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers, said 1,500 of the 1,750 employees of the nearby Vernon works of the Aluminum Company of America have authorized the union to call a wage strike if further efforts to negotiate are unsuccessful.

No comment was forthcoming from officials of the Company, whose five factories at Vernon are engaged in important defense contracts for supplying airplane parts for West Coast aviation companies.

Mr. Baceller said the Union is demanding an increase from 65 to 87 cents an hour in base pay.

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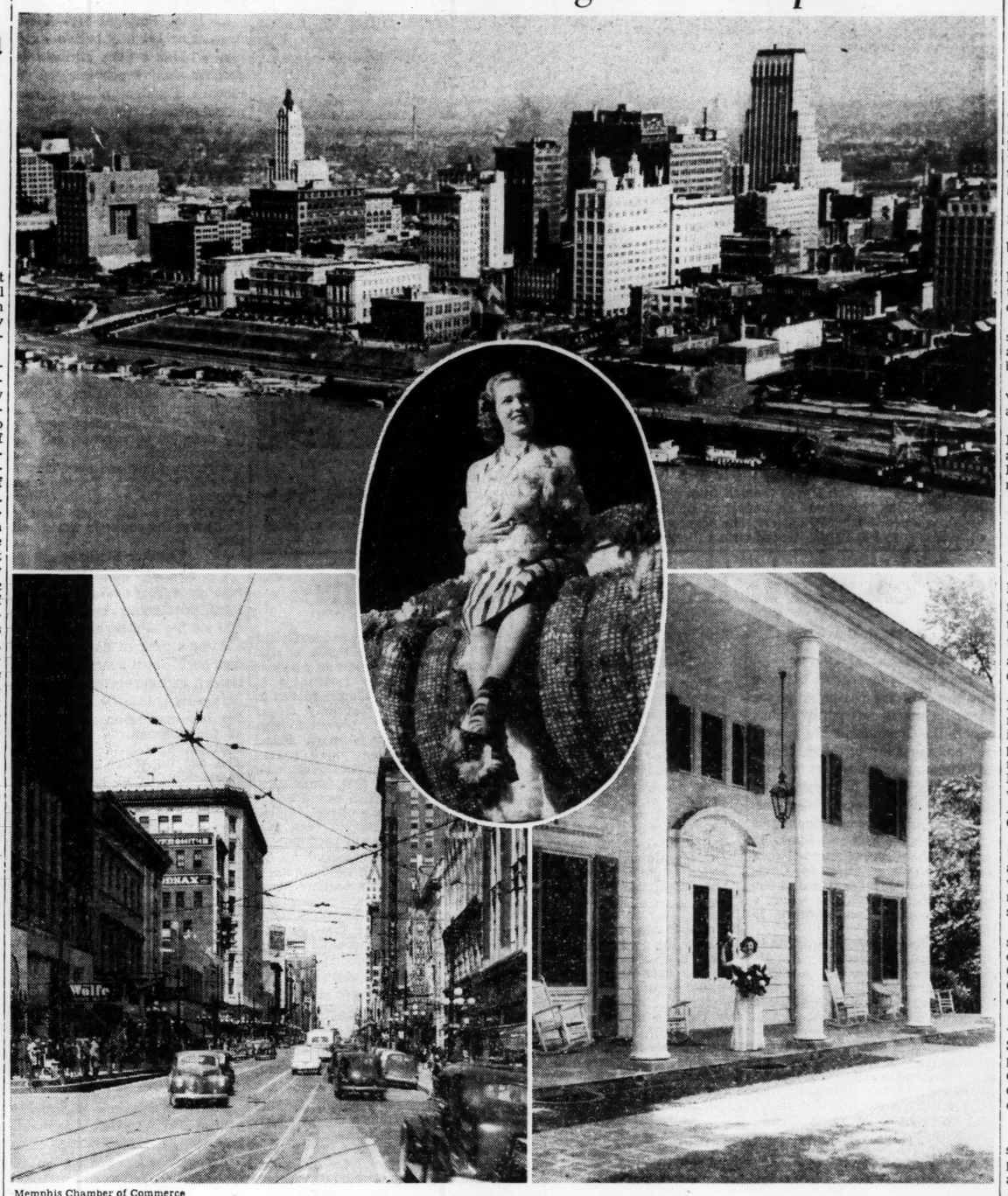

Memphis Chamber of Commerce

Where Southern Charm and Industry Blends

Upper: The skyline of busy Memphis as seen from the Mississippi River. Center inset: Symbolic of the role Memphis plays in the inland cotton market. Lower left: Here is Main Street in Memphis. Lower right: Gracious homes add greatly to the city's charm.

Defense Industry Bulwarks Sound Growth of Memphis

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Probably few communities in the country are more defense conscious, more alert to the domestic implications of the world crisis, than Memphis. Yet this city is riding along today on a wave of economic progress that seems to have but little to do with defense production.

There is some industrial activity tied to the military program. There's a big powder plant going up nearby. But the net effect of all this is negligible as far as the over-all change in the social and commercial complexion of the area is concerned.

Memphis is prospering, it claims, simply because it has, has always had, what it takes to produce a normal prosperity.

Business has been improving here for four or five years. Things never were, as a matter of fact, so very bad. Not a cent was lost here, for example, in the Nation-wide bank crisis in 1932. Not a Memphis bank closed. One had a run, but that, it is explained, was "a mistake."

Steady Climb for Business

All the business figures show a steady climb. Bank debits, bank clearings, postal receipts, electricity consumption, gas consumption, street car passengers, building permits, real estate transfers, and new automobile registrations are all up substantially. Activity for the first quarter this year indicates that the figures for the year will show some rather breathtaking leaps.

Just for example, building permits in March this year totaled $1,490,218. In March last year it was $1,298,349. In March, 1939, it stood at $578,580, while in March, 1938, it was but $441,090.

Looming large in the background of this business picture is King Cotton.

While in some sections cotton is more of a problem than it is a reliable means of livelihood, it is counted a most favorable factor in Memphis. Always a leading cotton market, today Memphis is the world's largest inland cotton trading center. It is the largest of the 10 cotton markets in this country, handling some 50 per cent of all spot cotton sales. Gross cotton receipts have even increased here in years when the Nation's total drop decreased. For instance, the total crop dropped from 18,945,028 bales in 1937 to 11,815,759 in 1940, yet gross receipts in Memphis rose during that period from 2,719,180 to 3,619,579.

Attracts Other Business

This means not so very much in total pay rolls in Memphis, but it does mean more activity, it attracts other business. It means that Memphis is capitalizing its natural advantages—making hay while the sun shines.

But probably the best indication of the current state of wellbeing here is found in the way people talk and look and act, the way they work together. Here's an illustration:

A stranger was riding about the city with a native. He became suddenly conscious of a queer, unnatural silence.

"Don't automobiles here have horns?" he asked.

"Yes," his host laughed, "they have horns, but they don't use them. You see it's against the law. We're having an antinoise campaign, and well, people are just cooperating, that's all."

It is an astonishing situation. A small thing, perhaps, but it tells something of public, of individual character. Only once in a day's driving about the city in the heaviest traffic, did the stranger hear an auto horn. Once, just to test the patience of someone in a car behind, his driver stalled a minute more than was necessary at a traffic light. Not a sound from that car in back.

They say that this silence settled down over the traffic lanes within 24 hours after the campaign went into effect about three months ago. Of course, it had to be enforced. That is, there's a $3 fine for unnecessary tooting. But the marvelous thing, they say here, was the way folks just stopped tooting. They wanted to co-operate.

Traffic Mishaps Decline

And of very direct significance is the fact that during the period there have been fewer traffic mishaps than ever before. People drive more sanely, they're less confused, they're more polite and considerate. The result of the no-honking order is not only less noise, but smoother nerves, better tempers. Traffic flows more freely. No jams. And it's no polite exaggeration to say that you see fewer scowls, more smiles, on the faces of both drivers and pedestrians. Even the corner policemen are cheerful.

Now that's a picture of the people who inhabit this well-governed community. They want a sane, sensible, stable kind of economic progress.

Memphis feels that it is well fitted for a diversified industrial development. On the great waterway leading from the Chicago and Pittsburgh steel centers, it could very well expand as a site for steel fabricating plants, and branch assembly plants in the heavy goods and consumer lines.

It is already the world's largest producer of cottonseed products, the largest mule market, the largest non-manufacturing distributor of steel products, the world's largest inland hardwood market. Incidentally a good many of the skis used in the snowy North are made here.

Farm Element Important

And while there's a 365-days-a-year campaign to develop more industries of the sort that will prosper here, there is a very deep appreciation in the mind of the smallest merchant of the underlying importance of the surrounding farm territory, its importance to them and their own pocketbooks.

Appreciation of this agricultural foundation led to the adoption of the famous Plant to Prosper Plan. Sponsored by the Memphis Commercial Appeal and the Chamber of Commerce, it is a gigantic farm improvement contest. All sorts of awards, valuable awards, go to those farms and farmers of the several classes who show the greatest improvement. The thing took on from the start, until today more than 42,000 farm families in the so-called Delta region, the area surrounding Memphis, participate.

Defense Industries

Memphis businessmen are frank to admit the selfish benefits that come to them. A farmer who lives more self-sufficiently—and that's one of the results of the work into which the contest leads—has more money to spend for shoes and sugar and farm machinery and automobiles.

Meanwhile Memphis factories are making bedding, tents, and shovel handles for the Army. The $23,000,000 powder plant is ready to turn out explosives. The payroll for the 3,300 permanent employees there will add to the business flow. A $33,000,000 shell-loading plant will soon be in action in Milan not far away. A $12,000,000 Army supply warehouse is planned. The office of the Second Army Headquarters staff here is expanding under war emergency pressure.

Feeling is pretty wholeheartedly behind an "aggressive" defense policy for the Nation. But Memphis is looking to the future. There's a joint committee, for instance, to see that brakes are applied on any war-born boom, on overbuilding. There's no hysteria. It's just a good, clean, natural, and normal show of enterprise and ambition.

'Strike Now,' Nation Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—In a Nation-wide drive to keep American attention focused on the necessity of maintaining the supply lines to Britain, the Committee to Defend America has inaugurated "Battle of the Atlantic" Week, to start on July 27.

Open-air meetings will be sponsored by the Committee's 800 chapters, while churches, theaters, civic clubs, veterans' organizations, trade union councils, and patriotic groups are expected to co-operate. Petitions urging President Roosevelt to use the Navy to assure safe delivery of American-made airplanes, tanks, and guns will be circulated at mass meetings, by street speakers, and in some localities by house-to-house canvass.

Important Points

The Committee to Defend America, in an advance statement today, declared the week's activities would seek to drive home these points to America:

1. From 10 to 15 per cent of lease-lend cargoes are being sunk.

2. Despite lessening of ship losses in the month of June, sinkings run far beyond American and British replacements combined.

3. Whatever happens in other theaters of war, Hitler's chief menace to American safety is through the Battle of the Atlantic.

4. The Gallup poll shows the American people by 3-to-1 to feel that President Roosevelt, who promised all necessary steps to see that American cargoes reach Britain, has not gone far enough.

"Hitler's attack upon Russia is but an interlude in his war for world conquest," the Committee added. "If he can quickly drive the Russians out of the Ukraine and the Caucasus, he will have unlimited supplies of oil and other raw materials which will enable him to attack Britain and the United States. . . .

Hitler Interlude

"Now is the time, while the major German forces are engaged in fighting Russia, for Britain and the United States to strike. Now is the time for the United States to take over the job of clearing the Atlantic so that British naval forces can strike elsewhere. Now is the time for the American Navy to sink on sight German submarines, surface raiders, and planes that are trying to destroy the American-British life-line and gain command of the seas for Hitler."

Shenandoah Travel Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A total of 110,641 persons who visited Shenandoah National Park during June brought the total this travel year to 500,013, an 18 per cent increase over the number at the corresponding time last year, according to National Park Service ranger reports just released. Last year on July 1 total park patronage had been 423,803 persons.

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Nazis in Reprisal to Expel Bolivian Official From Berlin

BERLIN, July 22 (AP)—The German Government demanded today in reprisal that the Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin leave Germany within three days and also protested sharply to La Paz against the Bolivian action in declaring the German Minister persona non grata.

The remaining Legation personnel on both sides was not affected.

Diplomatic relations were unbroken.

The protest criticized the Bolivian action as "in defiance of all the rules of international intercourse."

The protest charges that no reason was given for the unusual action to the German Government by the Bolivian Government.

"Reasons given to the press," it was said, "of course are devoid of all foundation."

Authorized sources declared the Bolivian action must be regarded as part and parcel of President Roosevelt's move for agitatory measures against Europe.

Way Open for Probe

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 22 (AP)—With the departure of German Minister Ernst Wendler for Antofagasta, Chile, arranged for today, the Bolivian Government cleared the way for full investigation of a purported Nazi conspiracy to overthrow President Peñaranda.

Arrest of several high-ranking Bolivian military officers, a German citizen and several civilians in Cochabamba Province was reported to President Peñaranda last night by Defense Minister Gen. Miguel Candia. The German seized was Herman Schroth, former Lloyd Aereo Boliviano Manager, General Candia said.

Senor Peñaranda's secretary said that colonels and majors were among the new prisoners, along with some civilians. The Cabinet met under the President to consider the situation.

The so-called Putsch was to have started throughout the Republic on July 28 with establishment of a Government which would foster German plans, official quarters declared.

Deputy Carlos Gonzalo-Saavedra, leader of the Republican Socialist Party which enjoys great popularity in Bolivia, returned today from Buenos Aires and declared his party's full endorsement of President Peñaranda's action.

Expulsion Legal

A German Legation spokesman said Herr Wendler, his request for proof that he was involved in the alleged plot denied, would go to Antofagasta without waiting for instructions from Berlin.

Foreign Minister Alberto Ostria Gutierrez told Herr Wendler in a note that Bolivia was empowered by the 1928 Havana Inter-American Convention to expel any diplomat "without being obliged to express the motives for its decision."

Herr Wendler had denied in a note to Señor Ostria Gutierrez that he had intervened in Bolivia's internal affairs and said his only information concerning the conspiracy, which was reported during the week end, was what he read in the newspapers. The reports, he said, "must be founded either on error or intentional deceit."

Substantial quantities of arms and ammunition and three secret radio transmitting sets were uncovered during the week end, the newspaper Ultima Hora reported.

Ultima Hora said the Government had learned several months ago that the plot's Bolivian leaders had been in close contact with the German Legation. However, it added, it was only recently that the Government was able to obtain documentary proof, whereupon a nationwide state of siege was decreed.

Many Classes Involved

The newspaper declared that Bolivian politicians, Army officers, newspapermen, university students, and even members of Congress were involved in the plot.

"Through a German firm with the pretext of developing sharpshooting as a sport, and also of defending some provincial estates against possible Indian uprisings," the newspaper said, "large quantities of rifles, light machine guns and ammunition were imported.

"This armament was taken to the Provinces under instructions from the German Legation. Bolivian officials now are investigating its present location; it is known that a part of it was found hidden in a certain house in Sorata.

"Three clandestine radio sending stations, one in the German Legation itself, served to maintain contact with Nazi organizations in the neighboring countries. Through these stations, details were sent abroad of the information gathered by a widespread espionage network. . . .

"The Nazi chiefs prepared the final blow to install a dictatorial Government directed from Berlin.

"Thirty days ago, there met at Chulumani with the pretext of a tourists' trip all the Nazi leaders. Those who converged upon that town at the same time included directors of German commercial firms, members of the Legation staff and members of the Nazi Propaganda Committee.

"These person met in the Chulumani Hotel for an entire afternoon. It was possibly there that the final blow was planned—a blow which, however, was frustrated by the Government."

'No Concession'

QUITO, Ecuador, July 22 (AP)—An Ecuadorian Government spokesman, commenting on a Washington report that an American company had obtained a $500,000 Federal loan there to develop an island in the Galápagos Archipelago, said last night Ecuador never had granted a concession to any foreign company in that area.

The statement was made by J. Ricardo Chiriboga, General Secretary of the Administration of the islands, on behalf of President Arroyo Del Rio of Ecuador.

[The Federal Loan Agency announced Saturday in Washington it was making a loan of $500,000 to the Pacific Development Company, Inc., of Delaware, to be used in commercial development of Albemarle Island, one of the Galápagos group.]

Señor Chiriboga said the Ecuadorian Government wished to state emphatically it never had made a concession to any foreign company either on Albemarle or any other Galápagos island.

Buenos Aires Fight

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 22 (AP)—Fifty persons were arrested during the night as a result of a fight during a meeting sponsored by the Afirmacion Argentina, a pro-neutrality organization, and street brawls later.

U. S. Group Tours Proposed Seaway

DORVAL, Que., July 22 (AP)—A group of United States Congressmen charged with studying the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development headed back to Washington today after inspecting the site of the vast international project on which it will make a recommendation to Congress.

Since Saturday, the visitors, all members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, had toured the scene of the proposed $250,000,000 development, accompanied by officials of the Canadian Government. They inspected the river basin from the Thousand Islands to Montreal.

The Dominon Government entertained the visitors at a farewell dinner at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club last night where Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, said Canada and the United States "will never fall unless they fall together, regardless of what upheavals take place in the world," in reply to the toast to the United States officials by Pierre F. Casgrain, Canadian Secretary of State, who presided.

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Japanese Press 'Fears' Allied Move in Orient

TOKYO, July 22 (AP)—The controlled Japanese press, which reflects official opinion, charged today that Chinese, British and Free French forces were prepared to invade French Indo-China and carried unusually heavy mass of other dispatches concerning that territory which is listed in Tokyo's "Greater East Asia" program

Not in weks has there been so much copy in the newspapers concerning French Indo-China, in which Japan won three air bases last fall, and her neighbors at the southeast tip of the Continent. Datelines were Hong Kong, Hanoi and Saigon.

Oriental mystery still clouded the new direction of Japan's foreign policy.

In two occurrences being directly on Japan's relations to the Nazi-Fascist combination, Tokyo appeared to be backing away from too tight a linking of its own actions with those of Germany.

The new Foreign Minister, Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyada, conferred yesterday with Ambasador Eugene Ott of Germany and Italian Ambasador Mario Indelli. Koh Ishii, spokesman for the Japanese Cabinet Board of Information, said Japan would continue to uphold the spirit and aim of the tri-partite pact. No mention was made of Japan's nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union.

To such a noncommital stand is added a definitely reserved article in the influential newspaper Chugai Shogyo, to the effect that Japan would not be bound to enter the war if Germany took the initiative in declaring war on the United States.

Recalling that Article Three of the Treaty of Berlin calls for one ally to help another only if the latter is attacked by a power not involved in the European and Chinese wars, the newspaper went on:

"Germany is spreading propaganda to the effect that the United States sent troops to Iceland in a deliberate effort to force Germany to take the initiative and declare war. In that event the Three-Power Pact would not be operative."

Domei, Japanese news agency, asserted today in a report datelined Hong Kong that Chinese forces in Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces, soldiers following Free French Leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle and British native troops in Malaya are prepared to invade French Indo-China.

Neutral military observers in Shanghai, where the same report was issued, said they were skeptical of its origin, as they doubted the British Hong Kong censor would pass such a story. They said they felt there might be a similarity between the report and Nazi accusations of British intentions before the invasions of Scandinavia and The Lowlands.]

Mr. Ishii told a foreign press conference he could neither confirm nor deny the accuracy of the Domei report.

Under a Hanoi, Indo-China, dateline, Domei said Great Britain had established a branch office of her Economic Warfare Department in Singapore and was trying to stop the export of important materials from Thailand and Indo-China to Japan. At the same time, Domei said, the British and the United States have been putting pressure on the Thai Government to conclude a certain economic agreement.

Vichy Announces:

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 22 (AP)—Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China, and the Commerce Minister of Thailand have signed an agreement for exchange of the products of the two countries, it was announced here today.

The Paris newspaper Les Nouveaux Temps, spokesman for supporters of collaboration with Germany, said France was in critical danger of losing Indo-China unless it worked with Japan for its protection.

"We have just, temporarily, lost Syria. It is possible an infinitely vaster crisis will break out in the Far East. . . . Diplomatic measures must be prepared and taken in agreement with Japan," it said.

Reviewing other international dangers to be faced, including the possibility of the United States intervening in West Africa and Morocco, the newspaper asked: "Is it possible to imagine for a single minute that the men grouped around Admiral Jean Darlan could by themselves meet the enormity of such a task?"

Reservists Called

SHANGHAI, July 22 (AP) — A Japanese Army spokesman admitted today that Japanese reservists living in China have been called up for duty, but said this was merely for training.

The spokesman, Maj. Kunio Akiyama, said "the entire Japanese force in China does not exceed one-sixth or one-seventh of the number of German troops engaged in Europe" and therefore "the training of reservists is necessary."

[The London Radio said that "a large-scale mobilization is proceeding throughout Japan. . . . Reservists are called to the colors. . . . Lorries and horses requisitioned."]

Further restrictions on travel through North China and Manchukuo were reported today by foreign sources here who said all daytime train service between Peiping and Chosen (Korea), had been stopped.

Railroads and ship lines also reportedly refused tickets to Japan to foreigners and Japanese civilians, on orders from Tokyo.

Meanwhile, however, Japanese shipping offices in Shanghai have resumed ticket sales for vessels leaving for Kobe, Japan, after Friday, following a 10-day ban.

Some observers said this indicated that if the Japanese have been carrying out troop or ship movements in the Kobe vicinity they are nearly completed.

Minister Named

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—The appointment of Kumaichi Yamamoto as Japan's new Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs was announced today in a radiocast from Tokyo by Domei, the Japanese news agency. He succeeds Chuichi Ohashi, who resigned in last week's Cabinet change. Mr. Yamamoto has been chief of the Bureau of East Asia Affairs in the Foreign Office.

The Foreign Office announced that the resignations of Toshio Shiratori and Yoshiya Saito as advisers to the Foreign Office had been accepted.

Yanks Coming—But British Didn't Know

Wide World

Americans Stage Own 'V' Campaign in England

Gen. Wade Hampton Hayes (second from right), commander of the American Home Guard Unit in England which "captured" an important British airdrome in a surprise "attack," shown examining plans with some of the Guard's officers. The "capture" was accomplished in fog and rain despite the presence of from 300 to 500 British troops with full equipment. Photo passed by British censor.

Peasantry: Key to China's Future

By Hugh Deane
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'Inside the War'

War has brought numerous complications to the Chinese scene — stresses and strains which are vital to an understanding of the political situation in the "Middle Kingdom."

At Chungking, Capital of Free China in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched these developments for the past year and a half. Returning to the United States, he writes a series of which the accompanying article is the tenth.

The growing divergence between the status of the peasantry in the guerrilla areas of north China, where the Communists are powerful, and the status of the peasantry in Kuomintang-controlled central and south China is regarded by many observers as one of the major conditioning factors of Chinese politics. Many see in it an underlying cause of the recent clashes between the Koumintang and the Communists, and consider it one of the most important problems which a victorious China would have to face.

These observers point out that in the long run the peasantry has always been the most powerful determinant of Chinese politics. Throughout Chinese history, when economic conditions became intolerable, a rising tide of peasant rebellions revealed that the "heavenly mandate" of the ruling dynasty had been exhausted. The leaders of the revolt would ultimately succeed in establishing a new dynasty, and the process of reconstitution and change would again commence to unfold.

A streamlined version of an old-style peasant rebellion is now going on in north China, slightly disguised as guerrilla warfare. Rebellion was implicit in the situation caused by the war. The Japanese invasion released a revolt which had long been smoldering. The very fact that the north China peasant took up arms to defend his village changed his status and made him an unconscious bearer of the torch of agrarian revolution. For when the peasant guerrillas began to fight they began to demand reforms to fight for. At the very beginning the leadership of the peasants was acquired by the Communists and such groups as the Shansi Sacrifice League and the National Salvationists.

Agrarian Movement

The Communists—Chinese Communism is quite essentially an agrarian movement. Their allies have brought the north China peasantry new and improved techniques of struggle — techniques which the Reds acquired during 10 years of civil war. By a shrewd guerrilla warfare the Japanese control of north China has been confined to the big cities and towns and lines of communication. The hinterland has remained in the hands of the guerrillas.

The effect of Communist leadership has been to convert typical sporadic peasant uprisings into a widespread, integrated guerrilla war capable of being waged for years. Despite the gloomy predictions of many military experts, the guerrillas have already been in the field for three and a half years, and Japanese reports from north China admit that the "Red-bandits" are more firmly entrenched than ever.

The basis of the guerrilla movement in north China has been a number of political and economic reforms calculated to attach the loyalties of the peasants. Guerrilla governments have been established —the largest of them, the Shansi-Hopei - Charhar Border Government, controls the rural areas of 90 hsien (counties) with a population of 10,000,000—in which the peasants have been accorded certain democratic rights. The village chiefs and local and hsien councils are elected by the peasants, which some observers hold to be an important experiment in democracy. The widespread organization of peasant unions, furthermore, has given the peasantry a new source of political power. In the Shansi-Hopei - Charhar Border Region alone 1,000,000 peasants are reported to have been unionized.

A moderate agrarian program based on that of Sun Yat-sen has been carried out. A 25 per cent reduction in rent, a cardinal point in Sun's program, has been widely enforced. Land belonging to landlords who fled to Japanese-occupied areas has been divided up among the poor peasants. The authorities have encouraged the establishment of agricultural and industrial co-operatives, which have developed far more in guerrilla areas than elsewhere.

While north China's semi-feudal society cannot be said to have been altered fundamentally, the peasantry has acquired increased political power.

Inflation Brings Changes

The main significant changes in the status of the peasants in central and south China have come as a result of the inflation. The cheapening of the currency has enabled debt-ridden peasants to pay up. The general effect of the inflation, however, has not been to cause a basis for reform but to fortify the status quo. In the first place, the vast majority of peasants produce only enough for subsistence and rent—in a semi-feudal economy the rent automatically approximates what the peasant produces above what his family requires to subsist—and the value of money, therefore, is of relatively little importance. Secondly, while fewer peasants are reduced to tenancy, few are able to improve their position by purchasing land, for land values are equal to or above the general price level.

In another respect inflation has affected the peasantry adversely—it has decreased the supply of cheap credit. In recent years the Central Government has established thousands of rural credit societies to supply peasants with loans at an annual interest of about 10 per cent —low compared with rates obtainable from money-lenders which average 25 or 30 per cent.

But it was found that even at best the credit available was insufficient to go around and much of the money went to well-to-do peasants or landlords who re-lent it at usurious rates—a sample survey in Shensi revealed that only .2 per cent of cheap credit went to tenants, who need it most. Faced with inflation and more urgent financial demands, the Government last fall decreed that funds allocated for rural credit would be reduced. And because of the inflation more credit is needed than formerly. Before the war each mow of land (a mow is one-sixth of an acre) required about $15 capital a year: now each mow requires about $150. Unless counteractive measures are adopted, experts have warned. the credit shortage will ultimately entail a decline in agricultural production.

Conflict Foreseen

About 50 per cent of Chinese peasants are tenants, 25 per cent part-tenants and 25 per cent independent owners. Most (and the best) land is owned by a small group of landlords, who are powerfully represented in the Kuomintang. Before the war high rent, exorbitant taxes and usurious interest rates, coupled with floods, drought and the disastrous effects of the world depression, generated a marked trend to concentration of land ownership and tenancy. An increasing amount of land went out of cultivation, and China, reputedly a great agricultural country, had to import rice. Thousands of peasants were forced off the land—a source of cheap labor in the cities, of banditry and Communism. Excellent crops just before and just after the war somewhat alleviated the situation—though rice imports continued. The extremely poor rice crop of last year—in 1940 rice imports doubled — which caused the price of rice to quintuple itself in three months, has led some observers to believe that the long war has further dislocated China's creaking semi-feudal agrarian economy, and that unless realistic reforms are carried out portentous political conflicts will develop from the increasingly restless villages. Latest statistics, admittedly rough, seem to show that the trend towards concentration of land ownership and tenancy has continued since the war, despite the retarding effect of inflation.

The future seems to promise a conflict, peaceful or violent, between the war-born peasant rebels of north China and the agrarian conservatism of the Kuomintang. This conflict is apt to be the first issue confronting a victorious China—if it can be so long sublimated. At the root of Kuomintang-Communist clashes are two attitudes towards the peasantry.

China's Handicap

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association's Far Eastern expert expresses the view that China's likelihood of victory over Japan are "gravely prejudiced" by a deadlock between the Kuomintang and Communist Parties.

In a survey for the private research organization, T. A. Bisson wrote that the interests of the United States would be seriously affected if differences between the two parties became more serious.

"American responsibility," he said, "is enhanced by the fact that the growing supplies of munitions now being sent to Chungking from the United States may be devoted to internal, as well as external, warfare. Maintenance of unity in China has become an important necessity, both in the interest of the United States and of China's national self-preservation."

Mr. Bisson added, however, that leaders of the rival parties recognized "the calamity that an open break would represent and have consistently sought to reach adjustments of even the most difficult issues."

Largest Bomber Flies Again in Army Tests

MARCH FIELD, Calif. July 22 (AP)—In its third air test, the giant B-19 bomber, which the Army calls the world's largest, cruised over San Diego County in a 2 hour-15 minute flight.

It has been grounded for some time for adjustments but will be flown almost daily during the next few weeks to complete tests.

Underground War: Spies at Work

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—A bonfire flaring brightly beside a German airfield, a dark airplane disgorging shabby peasants on the moonlit Flanders plain; German parachutists in rough tweeds and club ties groping across English moors; French fishing boats, strangely rigged, glimpsed for a moment by watchful destroyers—these are the spectacular by-products of the greatest underground war in the sinister history of espionage.

Tens of thousands of spies are grimly fighting the unseen battle while the guns boom and bombs thud from the North Sea to Suez.

The prize?

The most vital of all war materials: Information about the enemy.

Behind this first objective is another, increasingly important to the British operating on a continent kneeling before the conqueror. It is the encouraging of the defeated to revenge, sabotage and revolution.

Aircraft, radio and even submarines aid the spies. Yet the secret warfare of the twentieth century employs ruses old when Imperial Rome was the power in world politics.

Familiar Methods

The flashing lantern, the minute note in a ring's secret compartment, mysterious invisible inks, still aid the soldiers of the night.

After a year of desperate work on a hostile continent, heavily garrisoned and closely guarded, British agents are slowly cutting down the immense advantages enjoyed at the outbreak of war by the Gestapo. This is the only conclusion one can reach after conversation with French, Italian, German and British citizens.

The British gain is partly due to an intensive counter-espionage campaign. Since the fall of France the "tight little isle" has indeed become a fortress—a fortress where reputable citizens are challenged and enemy agents are picked off by the stubborn intelligences of Scotland Yard.

Backed by the Army, the civil authorities have placed thousands under surveillance, arrested a few hundred. No one outside the Government knows how many spies have been shot in Great Britain since last June. Nor does anyone know how many spies have been landed by parachute from German aircraft.

Rigid Policing

But today Britain is more strictly policed than ever before in its history.

An espionage offensive on the Continent has accompanied this bolstering of home defenses against the enemy that works in the dark.

By various devices, some bold, some devious, hundreds of agents have landed in Northern Europe from the Arctic Circle to the border of France's unoccupied zone. They watch and report the activities of the conquerors, give aid and comfort to rebels, sabotage in a hundred small ways the German occupation.

Men and women are shot, there are scuffles and stabbings in obscure restaurants. But the work goes on and the word goes home to England.

Norway and Occupied France are the fields of greatest success. The rugged western coast of Norway served the British well last winter. Its broken shoreline hid a thousand tiny inlets where spies might land. The obscure fishing villages sheltered forbidden radios. In the cold, silent figures glided down the western slopes of the hills or plodded the snowbound roads with information for England.

Under Enemy's Eyes

In Oslo, Trondheim, Bergen, in a hundred little towns, Norwegian and British spies worked under the guns of the Germans. Troop concentrations, the identity of regiments, aircraft arrivals, the location of airfields and the types of aircraft on them were committed to memory.

By word of mouth the information passed from man to man, from village to village, until it reached the agents by the sea who forwarded it to the watchful Lockheeds and Sunderlands of the RAF's coastal command or to patrolling destroyers.

The ultimate destination might be the Admiralty's chart room, or the intelligence headquarters of the Air Ministry.

Often, on the strength of it, bombers crossed the northern seas or cruisers slipped silently out in pursuit of a blockade runner.

British espionage in Norway had another objective. Each agent was a recruiting officer for the Royal Norwegian Army, Navy and Air Force based in England.

Fishing boats darted out of tiny ports, their decks manned by the usual complement of seamen, their odorous holds crammed with young men en route to England, arms and revenge. In one week last winter nearly 193 Norwegians landed in England.

Smooth as Cook's Tour

Still in his ski suit, one boy said in careful school English:

"It was all arranged—so. It went as smoothly as a Cook's tour. We were told to look for food at a certain place when we crossed the mountains. It was there.

"Our passes appeared in strange places. But they were good. The Germans let us pass.

"I spoke English, and I wanted to thank these English. But when I spoke to farmers who gave us food or hunters who guided us over mountains, they shook their heads. Only once I heard English.

"The fisherman who showed us our boat—he was dirty and smelled of fish. He just said: 'Good luck, chaps.'"

The most intensive battle goes on in Occupied France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, territories conquered as much by the Gestapo as by the panzer divisions.

The Gestapo has indexed and cross-indexed the inhabitants. No peasant is so obscure that he is unknown to the Gestapo.

Travelers are questioned at every crossroad.

But British spies roam the territories. Certain farmhouses are safe. There are stores in which new clerks appear and disappear.

Constant Watch

All through the daylight hours they watch and wait. Each gun rolling down a village street is watched. The troop trains, the airplanes are counted and located.

When night falls, the secret confederation begins its real work. Tiny radios talk to others.

Figures slink across the flat beet root fieelds to tell by word of mouth what cannot be told by air.

A cigarette is passed in a cafe and, half smoked, is unrolled in a noisome cellar by the grimy peasant who received it from another no less grimy.

Slowly the messages move westward to the coast.

The Paris newspapers, now German controlled, contain inconsequential advertisements. Certain interested gentlemen read them in cafes thronged by German troops. The advertisement's real story may be told in the number of words in the last line. The number may be that of the air fleet newly installed in Rheims.

The French help. A farmer learns with regret that the captain of an armored division will no longer be billeted with him. He is sorry M. Le Capitaine must leave for the heat of North Africa. He tells someone. Slowly the news reaches the War Office.

Tips for the RAF

A woman working in her garden in the morning sees long truckloads of bombs moving toward the airfield at Lille. That night on an airfield 200 miles away Hurricanes and Douglases stand to orders for the expected raid.

Fires start by night near airdromes and railway junctions, fires that beckon the growling bombers of the RAF. Lanterns gleam briefly near an ammunition dump.

Lately, the spies have found that the German Army is not impervious to the crisp rustle of 1,000-franc notes. Officers are bribed. Sometimes the bribe is merely a forerunner of a firing squad. Somehow the German commandant is informed.

There was the German major who sold ten liters of gasoline to an understanding Swiss—at 700 francs a liter. A note tipped off the Gestapo. No one could find the Swiss. There was the Gestapo officer who did a thriving business in permits to enter unoccupied territory. A shy but accurate friend informed. The note ended with a whimsical touch, for beneath the signature "Un ami de France" was "God save the King."

Beyond Paris there are unexplained fires, bridges collapse, trains are derailed, roads are blocked. Nothing of great military value. But guards must be doubled. The hidden campaign against the psychology and morale of the German Army continues.

For the soldiers of the underground war there are no cheering crowds, no bands, no uniforms, not even the company of fellow soldiers.

Beside the constant loneliness there is constant strain. "Why does that fellow look at my hands so much?" "Funny there are no guards here tonight: is it a trap?"

But the underground war goes on.

Czechs in U. S. Hear Of Anti-Hitler Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Czechoslovak sources here have received word of a new dénouement of underground propaganda work in Prague. Members of a Czech secret organization were found writing an inscription on a wall, in Czech.

The constable admonished them: "Don't you know that the law requires all inscriptions to be written in German first?"

The Czech's agreed to comply. The inscription, in translation read: "May Hitler perish."

Just as British Thought— Berlin Reported as Bogus

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—London newspapers are giving prominence to reports, attributed to "travelers recently come from Berlin," of a bogus Berlin, built by the Germans outside their capital to lure British bombers from the real target.

Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Minister to Greece, who arrived in New York yesterday on the American Export liner Exeter after quitting war-torn Greece via Berlin, said the Germans had planted trees atop the stadium there and used green colors to conceal vital objects.

"The bicycle track from Berlin to Potsdam has been painted green instead of white," he said, "and they are covering the ponds outside Berlin with reeds and branches to keep them from being used as landmarks."

Cardboard City

Royal Air Force officers, however, neither confirmed nor denied the existence of such an ersatz city.

A wood-and-cardboard outline of a whole community some distance from the real Berlin was said to have been built, reproducing such landmarks as Unter den Linden and the Kurfürstendaam, famous Berlin streets.

Also faked in the camouflage covering several square miles, these reports said, are railroad lines and such stations as the Potsdamer Bahnhof

Air experts said if such a "city" exists its value is limited by modern navigation instruments which direct RAF bombers to the real target.

Other reports of German efforts to camouflage landmarks in the capital say that bodies of water such as the Lietenzee, a small artificial lake near the radio station, have been covered with planking to prevent the RAF from using the gleam of water in starlight or moonlight as a guide.

Roads Blacked Out

Many roads in Germany were said to have been painted black to prevent the RAF from lining up targets and it was reported that the Kaiserdamm, a main thoroughfare in Berlin, has been entirely covered with green cloth hung above the road for hundreds of yards.

Although security reasons prevent giving details, it is known that the British also have used camouflage extensively. Any railroad traveler is able to see factories disguised and other attempts to confuse the Luftwaffe.

What cannot be disguised in London is the Thames winding leisurely through the city with its bridges locating targets for observant airmen.

RAF Giving Führer A 'Postgrad' Course

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, said that "Hitler will soon know more about bombing than he has ever known before, as the RAF is giving him a post-graduate course at the present time."

He spoke to 3,000 Northrop Aircraft Company employees as he continued his inspection tour of Pacific Coast factories, busily turning out planes for the British.

Cabinet Rose From the Ranks Of Labor in New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—William J. McKell, who recently led the Labor Party to a landslide victory in the State elections, is the third Premier of New South Wales to come from the ranks of the boilermakers. With him he brings in a colorful team of Ministers.

The new Attorney-General, C. E. Martin, made the first important step in his career when the people of industrial Broken Hill bought him a pair of long trousers so that he could come to Sydney to attend the University.

Their enterprise was rewarded. Mr. Martin was called to the Bar in 1936 and has built a good practice. He had left school at 13 to work for a butcher, for 12s 6d. a week, but attended school at intervals until he was 16. He has not forgotten his debt to the people. Every Saturday morning he has been in his electorate to give advice to anyone in need of it.

Mr. Martin is a determined foe of capital punishment. There will be no hangings in New South Wales while Labor is in power, he has said. "We will have no part in the legalized taking of human life in this State," he has announced.

The new Minister for Works, J. Cahill, lost his job as an engineer at Randwick tramway workshops in the 1917 strike, and did not get back again until 1922.

Another who lost his job in the same strike was the new Speaker, Dan Clyne, who says there will be no wig worn by the Speaker while he holds his post.

R. J. Heffron, Minister for National Emergency Services, is a man who has reversed the normal flow of Labor politicians between Australia and New Zealand. The Labor Government in New Zealand has several Ministers born in Australia. Mr. Heffron, however, came here from New Zealand, where he was first secretary of the Auckland Labor League.

One of a family of 12, Minister for Labor, Industry and Social Services Hamilton Knight started work as a shepherd boy.

Others in the new Labor team include a tailor, a chemist, a textile worker now studying for law, and an accountant.

University Damaged

LONDON, July 22 (AP)—London University has been damaged severely and many of its buildings destroyed, H. L. Eason, Principal of the Institution, reported today.

"University College was the greatest sufferer," he said in his annual report. "It has been subject to repeated attacks by high explosive and incendiary bombs and a large part of its buildings have been completely destroyed. About 100,000 books in the library have been damaged beyond repair. . . .

"Hospitals attached to the medical schools of the University almost without exception have been severely damaged."

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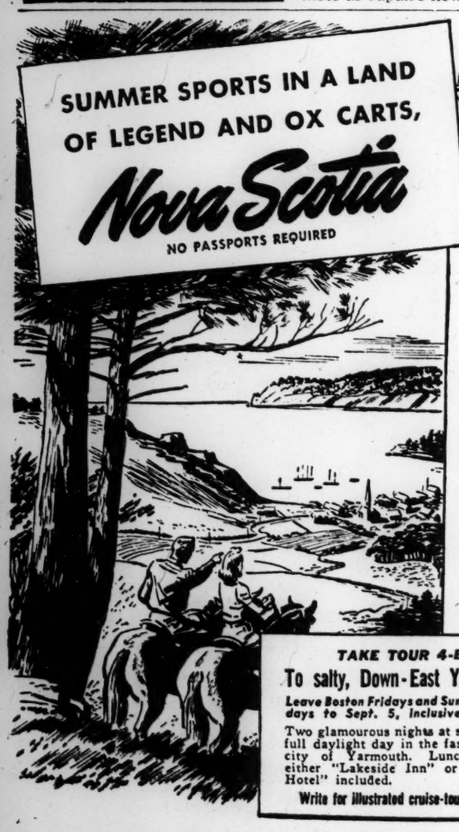

For all its modern resorts and hotels, Nova Scotia possesses the charm of a Longfellow legend. Ox carts still trundle Acadian streets, and the peace of pastoral centuries hangs like a dream over lakes and seacoast and buxom meadows. Such resorts as Digby, Chester, and White Point Beach are more popular every year.

Nature has endowed this province with fine camping country, teeming trout streams, superb sailing waters, and a cool, bracing climate. The deep-sea fishing off Wedgeport is famous.

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Trailer Problems Tackled By Cities, Counties, States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Growing colonies of houses-on-wheels — trailer homes that are making boom towns near defense industries and Army camps—constitute a problem that is causing many cities and states to knit their brows over a solution, the American Municipal Association here points out after a survey.

How to bring these movable homes under laws that will enforce order, safety, sanitation, and schooling for the children living in this gypsy-like manner, is the problem.

It is being solved by some cities, the survey showed, through extending general health and safety ordinances to cover trailers. Other cities have passed special trailer camp ordinances. St. Paul, Minn., and some other cities require registration of all trailer park occupants. Chicago and Evanston, Ill., require trailers to carry fire extinguishers.

Where trailer settlements lie outside city limits—and there are many such colonies—the regulating is being taken in hand by the states. In many instances tourist camp regulations have been spread over trailer parks.

License Required

Michigan has a new law that requires every trailer camp operator to secure an annual license from the State Health Commissioner through the city or county board of health. Every trailer park must be connected with the city water and sewer systems. Else it must have other approved ways of supplying these needs.

In Michigan, too, the operator of a trailer camp is bonded for $1,000. He must pay a $25 annual license fee for every 10 acres of camp, and $1.50 monthly on every trailer in his camp. Half of the $1.50 goes to the district schools, 50 cents to the county, and 25 cents to the city, the Municipal Association explains. Local laws relating to housing, zoning, and health apply, provided they don't conflict with State regulations.

In Kansas, the State Board of Health lately adopted "emergency regulations" to enforce sanitation near troop concentrations and defense industries, and such laws cover trailer parks as well as hotels and other lodgings.

Missouri and Indiana have brought trailer camps under regulation. Indiana health officers and sanitary engineers inspect such camps. Statewide trailer regulations are also in force, now, in Virginia, Ohio, California, Florida, and Illinois, according to the survey.

There are about 250,000 of these houses-on-wheels, and some 2,000 trailer settlements, according to the Association. This is not as big a number as once was predicted, municipal authorities state, but by summer's end it is expected the Federal Government will own and operate 5,000 more trailers for emergency housing of defense workers.

Recognizing the need for sanitary regulation of such emergency housing, the Federal Government has included a section on trailer camps in the current sanitation code of the United States Public Health Service. Standards for portable dwellings are being recommended by the Division of Defense Housing Co-ordination.

As their part in producing order and cleanliness in these modern-day "boom towns," municipal officials and other authorities with trailer regulation experience have collaborated on a model trailer ordinance that is designed especially for defense-activity centers, the Municipal Association states. The model is being distributed by the Consumers' Division, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

New Radio-Picture Circuit Brings Russia to New York

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Establishment of a radio-picture circuit from Moscow to New York not only has brought hopes for a regular service but also will mark the first time that an attacked nation in Europe has been able to give its side of the war by the picture route.

The Radio Corporation of America, which operates the Moscow picture circuit—the fifth of its radiophoto services—points out that Berlin has taken every opportunity to use the Berlin-New York radiophoto circuit in the past to tell its side of the story. Now it is expected that with Russia radiocasting pictures, photographs of the battlefronts will not appear to have been taken from only one side of the line.

German losses, something not heretofore depicted in continental Europe, were shown in the first group of Russian pictures radiocast to America. Captured German aviators and a Nazi plane wrecked on Soviet soil were among the views released.

Turbulent Region

RCA engineers hope for a regular circuit between the United States and Russia inasmuch as they state that the 4,615-mile path between New York and Moscow passes through one of the most turbulent magnetic regions in space. Picture definition, therefore, depends upon favorable atmospheric conditions.

Radio pictures, once distinguishable in the press by the horizontal streaks or lines that branded them, are no longer furrowed. Long research by RCA engineers upon radiophoto has resulted in pictures that reproduce as standard halftones. Often it is difficult to tell whether they were transmitted and received by radio.

Sending of a picture, incidentally, is much like playing an old-time phonograph cylinder record. The picture, a positive copy, is wrapped around a cylinder. As the cylinder revolves it is scanned by a tiny pinpoint of light corresponding to a record needle. The lights and shadows of the picture actuate the transmitter with corresponding impulses varying with the dark areas and highlights of the picture.

Procedure in New York

At the receiving end in New York—first at "Radio Central," Riverhead, Long Island, and then by relay to the radiophoto machines of RCA Communications at 66 Broad Street, New York—a cylinder revolving at the same speed has a "negative," or paper sensitive to light, fastened around it. On it is focused a tiny point of light actuated by the incoming radio energy. Hence, it reconstructs the picture line by line exactly as transmitted. It takes about 20 minutes for the light pen to scan the cylinder, and when it does the picture is complete. The picture is then developed and printed the usual way.

The picture may have come from London, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Tokyo or Moscow but the tremendous power of modern short-wave transmitters produces a signal of sufficient strength to carry thousands of miles undiminished.

The first pictures sent in November, 1924, to tell the stories of the radiophoto achievement were shots of President Coolidge, the Prince of Wales and Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister.

FM Phono-Pickup

Development of a frequency modulated phonograph pickup by Leslie A. Gould, a Bridgeport, Conn., radio man, is reported by Radio-Craft in its August issue.

Extreme simplicity of construction is claimed by Mr. Gould for his FM pickup as well as a fidelity range of 16 to 8,000 cycles. Mr. Gould claims that with an engineered and improved stylus it should be quite possible to secure a response up to 15,000 cycles.

Mr. Gould's unit, mounted in an old crystal pickup frame, not only contains the means for modulating a carrier frequency but also generates the frequency itself. A built-in vacuum tube, a 6C5, is employed in the simplest type of oscillatory circuit. To get down to the FM band an oscillator coil is wound with nine turns of No. 20 enameled wire on a lucite transparent plastic half-inch coil.

Like any other oscillatory circuit, any metal placed in the vicinity will change the frequency of the circuit.

Capitalizing on this fact, Mr. Gould mounts a small brass ring adjacent to the oscillating coil. The ring is mechanically fixed to the phonograph needle. The slight motion of the ring caused by playing a record shifts the frequency of the oscillatory circuit over the definite range predetermined by the recording.

No antenna is necessary, Mr. Gould says. The pickup transmits a frequency-modulated wave direct to an FM receiver up to 50 feet, or above, under usual conditions.

Bulgarian Officials Confer With Pope

ROME, July 22 (AP)—Pope Pius XII talked for a half-hour today with Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff of Bulgaria in a private audience.

Earlier Premier Mussolini talked with M. Bogdan Philoff and M. Popoff. Some Fascist observers said that the direction of Bulgaria's political, trade and cultural relations with Italy probably would be determined in this and other such conferences.

Reverse Action 'All 'Round In This Army Spud-Peeling

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark., July 22 (AP)—Mess Sergeant Dick Allen reports an alarming bottleneck in the Army's mechanization program.

He handed four K. P.'s in his kitchen at headquarters battery, 161st Field Artillery, new-fangled potato peelers and pointed meaningly at a few bushels of spuds intended for yesterday's dinner.

He explained that all four K. P.'s were left-handed; the new peelers were constructed for right-handers and he had to do the job himself.

'Merry-Go-Round' in South

Ewing Galloway; By a Staff Photographer

New Orleans Goal of Tour

Top: Detailed study of iron grillwork on balconies of old houses in the French Quarter of New Orleans, La. The narrow streets, iron-trellised balconies, fan windows, and lovely patios give this section the atmosphere of Old France. Below: Train, bus, and plane will be used in the "Merry-Go-Round" tour sponsored by the Chicago & Southern Airways and the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad in carrying travelers on an all-expense trip from St. Louis, Mo., to New Orleans and return.

Air, Bus, Rail Combination Offered to Vacationists

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A combination air, bus, and rail ticket from St. Louis to New Orleans and return is now on the market. This is the first time since the rapid rise of air travel that the vacationist has been able to purchase such a ticket. Heretofore, if one wanted to go to New Orleans by train and return by plane it was necessary to purchase two separate tickets.

In announcing this first co-operative effort between railroads, airways, and bus lines the Chicago and Southern Air Lines and Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad offer to the traveler a six-day trip to Southern playgrounds and historic New Orleans. The journey consists of 1,423 miles of travel via airways, railways, and highways. The trip will be known as the "Merry-Go-Round."

The combination travel offer is advertised as an all-expense vacation from St. Louis to Mobile on the South's first streamlined train, The Rebel, a new half-million dollar air-conditioned flyer. From Mobile, the trip includes motor-coach travel to New Orleans along the scenic Gulf Coast Highway. From New Orleans, passengers travel in a Chicago and Southern Air Lines' 21-passenger Douglas Dixieliner to St. Louis.

The "Merry-Go-Round" makes it possible for travelers to plan their own vacation and spend time at any of the various cities on the tour. The trip includes four days of hotel accommodations.

Passengers are carried 645 miles by rail, from St. Louis to Mobile; 153 miles by Greyhound motor-coach, from Mobile to New Orleans; and 623 miles of plane travel, from New Orleans to St. Louis.

Motorists' Delight

The Stevens Hotel in Chicago is offering a special "package plan" for the convenience of vacationing motorists this summer. An entire floor of 130 rooms completely staffed and with a floor clerk in charge, has been set aside for the exclusive use of motorists.

Procedure has been so arranged that incoming guests do not need to pass through the lobby in order to register, thus eliminating one of the factors which surveys say have sent so many travelers to the highway lodges and motels—the embarrassment of passing before more conventionally attired guests while wearing their comfortable motoring clothes.

The motoring guest is offered overnight accommodations, in a modern outside room equipped with tub and shower bath and circulating ice water taps; inside parking in a garage only a short distance away, with pickup and delivery service from the doors of the hotels, and a special Continental Breakfast served in a dining room on the Motorists' Floor, at an all-inclusive rate.

Old Mackinac Lives Again

Residents of Mackinac Island will don costumes of the voyageurs of a century and a half ago July 25, 26, and 27 for the Old Mackinac Lives Again festival and celebration. An Indian village has been constructed at Windemere Point, where exhibits of Indian basketry and craftsmanship will be on display. Each afternoon during the fete tableaux, depicting several of the most historic events for which the Island is famous, will be shown.

Smoky Mountain Tour

The Great Smoky Mountains in Tennessee have become so popular with New Englanders in particular that especially arranged tours to the area have been arranged by Arnold Tours in Boston. The trips leave every Friday at either 1 or 6 p. m from the South Station. New York, Washington, and points of interest in Virginia are included in the itinerary. The tour lasts a week and features visits to Natahala National Forest, Sapphire Valley, Lake Cliffside, Asheville, Great Smoky National Park, and the Skyline Drive.

Vacation Flight

Vacationists now can visit by plane 12 to 21 countries—travel 16,000 miles — yet only spend three to four days in actual flight. All the rest of the time—90 per cent to 95 per cent of one's vacation — is one's to enjoy in such places as Quito, Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro. American Express Company arranges these trips so that every night is spent in a fine hotel. Days are spent sightseeing. The vacationist travels in small congenial groups of air tourists. The low all-expense rates include hotels, meals, tours in private cars with experienced guides, tips, taxes, transfers.

Travel Notes

Empire Tours Association is out with its excellent road map which informs the traveler of the best routes, good hotels, and interesting things to see . . . Whiteface Mountain Memorial Highway near Lake Placid, N. Y., looks for record year as Fourth of July week end saw 5,138 visitors drive over the road . . . Latest addition to long list of novelty vacations offered by the American Express is a Hill Billy Ranch Vacation in the high valleys of the Appalachians . . . Toledo, Ohio, has become, for first time, a regular stop on the coast-to-coast route of Transcontinental and Western Air Lines.

Sideglances in Washington: Knox, 'Rough Rider,' Draws 98

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Colonel's Number: By coincidence the draft number pulled out of the goldfish bowl by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in last week's lottery was 98—the Spanish American War year when he himself first joined up with Uncle Sam's fighting forces as a member of Col. Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders."

Capper's Friends: Most novel Senate birthday parties are those staged each year by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas. Instead of giving a party for himself, the Senator invites in all his Kansas neighbors to help him celebrate.

Last week a crowd of 20,000 accepted the Senator's invitation to partake of free ice cream, free merry-go-round rides and athletic prizes at Topeka's Ripley Park.

Dropping cares of State for the day, the Senator went home especially to play host. In the last 34 years, he has missed only two of his birthday parties.

Father's Son: Helping to spread better understanding of Latin America through the news columns of the New York Times these days is Benjamin Welles, a member of The Times staff and son of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, outstanding promotor of the good neighbor policy.

Camouflage: Somewhat embarassed at the Army's continued lack of sufficient weapons for training, the War Department can still see a bright side to the situation.

This is the way one of recent press releases ends:

"One organization in California that did not have its full quota of machine guns employed oak boughs, propped on forked sticks, against their opponents.

"A visiting officer happened to kick over one of these deadly weapons. A soldier rushed up and set it on its 'tripod' again, exclaiming, 'That's our machine gun, sir.'"

Soldier-Legislators: While most Congressmen get their information about the Army either from the War Department or letters from constituents, three are getting first-hand experience in active service.

They are Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, now a colonel at Fort Bragg, N. C.; Representative James G. Scrugham (D) of Nevada, a lieutenant colonel at Fort Monroe, Va., and Representative George W. Gillie (R) of Indiana, a captain in the cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas. All are serving "less than 30 days."

Army records show that four Senators and 12 Representatives are Reserve Army officers but only these three have requested Army service to date. They are getting regular Army pay in addition to their Congressional salaries.

Air Control for Democracies Held Certain in Near Future

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Air supremacy—the goal toward which the United States has geared its citizenry and its economy—is now well within the democracies' grasp. The tide has turned in their favor.

American airplanes within the next few months should end German air supremacy and place Britain in a dominant position for the rest of the war. This is the keynote of The Aircraft Year Book for 1941, edited by Howard Mingos and just published by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

This is the twenty-third annual edition of the Year Book, virtually a standard reference for American aviation. The 608 pages of the current issue make it the largest volume of an annual that has been issued every year since the close of the first World War. The new work contains 11 chapters on various phases of aviation profusely illustrated with several hundred pictures and line drawings.

Plant Directory Included

A directory of the manufacturing branches of the aviation industry is included in the new 1941 Year Book, besides aircraft and engine specification tables, all available statistical tables and a complete index.

Though much of Mr. Mingos' material was written well before Britan launched its present all-out air offensive against Europe, following the German attack on Russia, his remarks are peculiarly timely in the light of today's events.

"It is apparent that from now on until the end of the war in Europe," Mr. Mingos wrote, "air power will play a much more decisive part in that tragic drama than it has even during the past 12 months, a period in which the war in the air has assumed increasingly great significance day by day."

"With all the fighters and bombers that could be made available, the RAF has carried the war into the camps of the enemy and back to his sources of supply, his air fields, his docks and shipyards, his munitions factories, his railroad junctions and his cities. As British warplane production has increased, augmented by the growing quantities of equipment from the United States, so have the RAF raids on Germany increased, both in number and intensity. That is the present British strategy.

Great Reversal Near

"The next few months should witness a great reversal in air supremacy in this war," Mr. Mingos continues. "Heretofore the Germans have had the tremendous advantage of numbers. Their vast productive facilities have enabled them to keep on active duty many times the number (of planes) that Britain has had available at one time. That has given them a two-fold advantage. It has enabled them to use air power full-out at will, whenever strategy demanded, and still have plenty of replacements. At the same time, it has given them sufficient numbers of planes with which to defend their own bases reasonably well.

"Now, however, conditions appear to be changing," Mr. Mingos writes. "From all accounts, and they are fairly reliable sources, the British combat plane production, combined with the American output, is superior to Germany's in those highly important categories such as fast pursuit, long-range and medium bombers and patrol boats.

"At the same time American dive bombers and upward of a score of newly designed combat aircraft soon will be leaving the factories in large numbers," the Year Book says. "This tremendous production from the United States, added to the greatly increased production in England, may have a decisive influence on the trend of the war in the coming months."

Mr. Mingos calls the increase in American aircraft production under the national defense program an "industrial miracle and one destined to be a decisive factor in ultimately ending the cataclysmic struggle between democracy and totalitarianism."

From 2,141 warplanes during 1939 to 5,800 in 1940—the year was three-quarters over before American aircraft manufacturers received their quantity orders—the number of machines produced has grown steadily—1,131 in January; 1,216 in March, and 1,427 in April, 1941, with a rapid acceleration promised now on throughout the emergency, Mr. Mingos says. The entire American program for aid to Britain and the defense of the Western Hemisphere has been based on what those officials who have charge of it know the industry is doing and capable of doing in the future, he says.

The democratic air whirlwind which the Nazis have reaped with their sowing of air power is vividly described by Mr. Mingos. "The (air) program is as simple as it is awful," he says. "It is to return the holocaust to those who set Europe aflame, to continue the destruction of totalitarianism where it breeds, until the whole dirty mess is blown into oblivion and those who have dared to wreck the peace of the world are themselves definitely chastened by avenging fire."

$1,250,000 Asked For Helium Plant

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress yesterday to appropriate $1,250,000 for a new helium plant to meet "immediate defense needs" beyond the capacity of the present Federal plant at Amarillo, Texas.

His memorandum to Speaker Sam Rayburn did not designate a site for the new plant but said it would be used to "process natural gas that contains a comparatively high helium content produced from a field where helium is now wasted through consumption of the gas as domestic and industrial fuel."

In the same letter the President asked $300,000 for investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply.

High Finance No Puzzle To This Shoe Shine Boy

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22 (AP)—A six-year-old youngster appeared at the desk of R. Crosby Kemper, bank president, to repay a five-cent loan—non interest bearing.

"Mr. Kemper, I'd like to shine your shoes."

"How much?" asked the banker.

"Ten cents," and the deal was completed.

The lad flipped the dime into his pocket and departed with a grin:

"I've got another note to pay off upstairs."

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Enjoy Your Vacation in a Refined Atmosphere
Every facility for rest or play, private bathing facilities, superior food and service.
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ATLANTIC CITY

San Francisco

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO Stewart
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

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Telephone RHU 306

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Art on Cape Cod—Screen News—Prospects on the Radio

Provincetown Art Association Opens Twenty-seventh Season

By Dorothy Adlow

The twenty-seventh season of the Provincetown Art Association will be marked by two exhibitions. The first is now on view and may be seen through July 30. The second will be shown during August.

Provincetown is a cradle of liberty in American art. Long since has it been hospitable to advocates of all the modern -isms. The Provincetown painters have lived down there, working out their problems either intellectually in the detachment of the studio, or through exhilarating observation of the outdoors. There has been a two-fold problem: a pressing need to work out the appropriate technique which would express individual ideas, and the necessity to absorb, to analyze and to transliterate into cogent idiom the picturesque surroundings. The exhibitions have invariably disclosed a variety of temperaments, and they have shown that those who come to Provincetown have each their respective ways of seeing its quaint and elemental beauty.

* * *

The right-wingers occupy the left wall of the present exhibition, and the leftists hold forth to the right of the entrance. We must be told just where the line of cleavage has been drawn, for frankly we can no longer make the decision for ourselves. There are artists in the conservative section who have been classed as surrealists and expressionists, and who would not fill the requirements in any academy, for their lack of convential technical skill. The revolutionary wall contains the abstract pictures, the primitives and the non-classifiables. We would like to see the Provincetown Art Association drop all these ephemeral distinctions as outmoded.

The general impression is one of brightness and enthusiasm. Provincetown seems to be free of the cynical quality which has crept into painting in big cities. Fewer pictures are in the minor key; more are given to the expression of calm, or tranquillity, or exuberance. There is less of the quality of exhaustion, less of the will to confine the world in a pattern of tight, impersonal, machine-like contours. Hardly any of the pictures in Provincetown belong in the class of painting known as the New Realism.

* * *

It is interesting to find that the notables of both the left and right walls are absorbed with problems of color. Richard Miller, for example, paints a figure in an interior which proves to be a study in green. Karl Knaths also dedicates his energies to color in a composition of abstraction. In the hands of Edwin W. Dickinson a vista becomes no more than a tinted vapor, vaguely articulated. It is painting which requires imaginative co-operation from the onlooker, and it represents New England fancy as it was exemplified in such poetry as that of Amy Lowell. For contrast there is the picture "Sands" by the late Frederick J. Waugh in which the rocks and sandy stretches are made solid and legible.

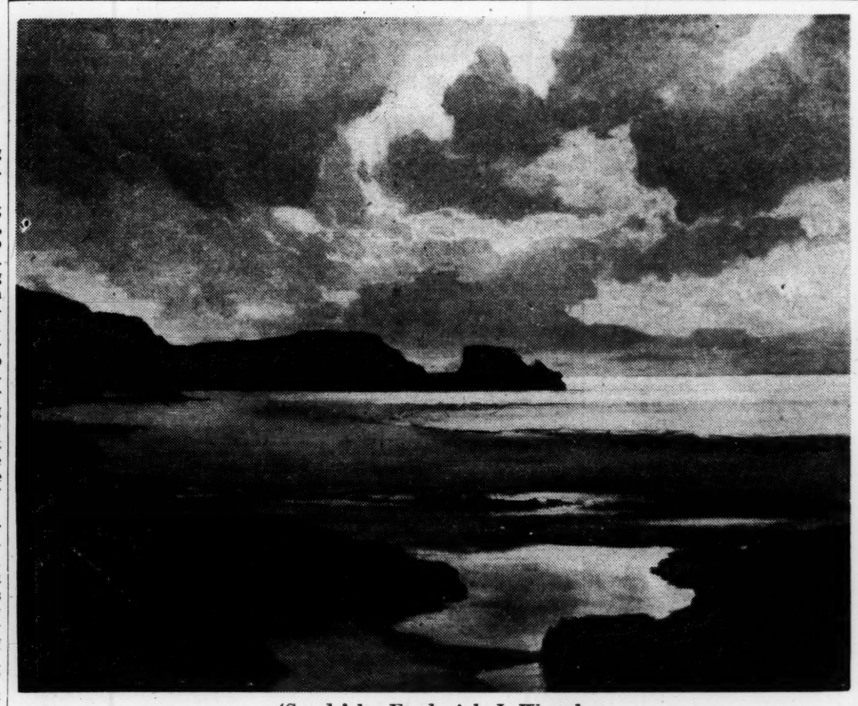
A portrait by the late William Paxton is a fine specimen of workmanship, much freer and more open in craftsmanship than his immaculately executed still-lifes.

A portrait by Jerry Farnsworth brings Robert Henri up-to-date. Helen Sawyer's "Early American Bowl" is a delightful bit of still-life which comes out of the Cape Cod atmosphere. J. K. Halliburton's "Quiet Houses" reveals another mood engendered by the same atmosphere. The gabled, box-like houses are systematically arranged in a spare impersonal design. Such are the extremes which have become customary among neighboring painters of our time.

* * *

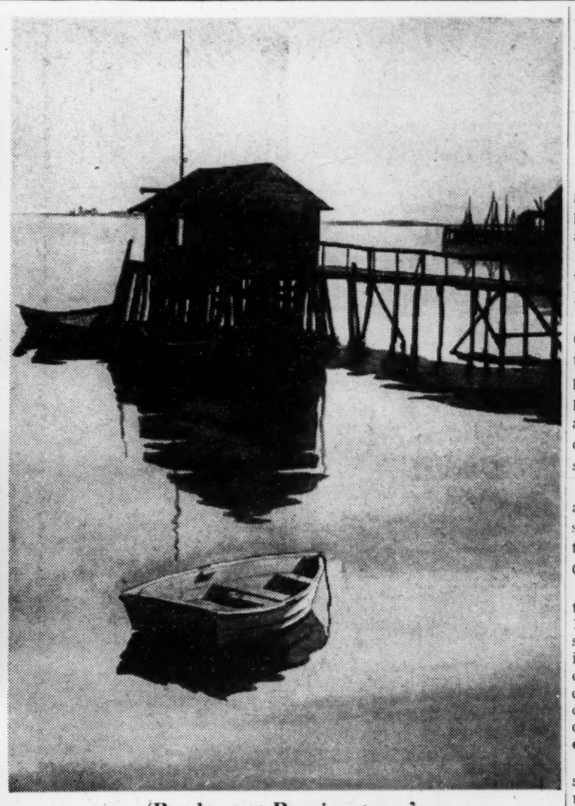
But there need not be contrasts; there may simply be variations, such as the street scenes of Philip C. Malcoat and Bruce McKain. These artists might well, judging from their pictures, come from the same community, for they differ but slightly in traits of style. John Enos, a Portuguese fisherman, has recently come into prominence as an American primitive. He started his painting career decorating seashells and selling them at the boatlanding. He now is one of the features of the Art Association. Qualities which are native to his untutored brush are deliberately cultivated by some of his sophisticated neighbors.

Langston Moffett is another original contributor for the symbolical character of his pictures. Other exhibits which hold interest for one reason or another in this July exhibition are still-lifes by Gordon Peers, an interior by Charles Heinz, a composition of a circus theme by William F. Draper, a dramatic scene, "Storm," by William L'Engle, "Ashore at Longnook" by Lucy L'Engle, "Spring Song" by Ross Moffett, "Bluff Point" by Evelyn Mills Cory, "Tobacco Flowers" by Gladys G. Young, "Low Tide" by Blanche Baxter, "Petunias" by Blanche Lazzell, "Abstract Painting" by Mary Tannahill, "Rowboat at Provincetown," by George Yater, "Kitchen" by Harwood Stiger, and "Bowsprit" by John Whorf. The print gallery has several charming lithographs and drawings.



'Sands' by Frederick J. Waugh

Oil painting at the twenty-seventh annual summer exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association.



'Rowboat at Provincetown'

Water color by George Yater on exhibition at Provincetown.

Portrait Sketch by Vollian B. Rann

In the Provincetown Art Association exhibition.

News of the Screen

A visit to Harvard by a location unit headed by Ann Sheridan is planned by Warners, according to an announcement from that company. The visit is intended in connection with college scenes in "Mississippi Belle," a costume picture, in which much of the action is said to take place at Harvard. At present Miss Sheridan is occupied with "Kings Row," which is now before the cameras. When she finishes with that she will turn her attention to "The Man Who Came to Dinner" before she starts work on "Mississippi Belle." Another film in which she is scheduled to appear still later is "Young and Beautiful," a story of Powers models.

* * *

The Western Hemisphere premiere of "The Prime Minister," co-starring John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard is planned for Aug. 13 at Ottawa under the sponsorship of the Queen's Canadian Fund. The film was made at Warners' studios in Teddington near London. The story is concerned with Disraeli, and Queen Victoria is one of the characters represented. Players include Will Fyffe, Fay Compton, and Owen Nares. At the premiere, members of the Canadian Government are expected to be present, and the Canadian Broadcasting Company is expected to bring by short wave a greeting from Queen Elizabeth.

* * *

Paul Henrie, who was seen on the screen in "Night Train," and who had one of the featured roles in Elmer Rice's play, "Flight to the West," has been assigned the leading role opposite Michele Morgan in RKO Radio's "Joan of Paris." The film is the first studio assignment for either of these players.

* * *

Binnie Barnes has signed to play in three films at the Republic studios.

* * *

Sir Cedric Hardwicke has been assigned one of the featured roles in RKO Radio's "Valley of the Sun," an adaptation of one of Clarence Budington Kelland's stories. Among the other players in the cast will be James Craig and Dorothy Comingore.

* * *

George Stevens is to direct Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's production of "The Woman of the Year."

* * *

"Babes on Broadway," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland is now before the cameras at the Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer studios with Busby Berkeley directing and Arthur Freed producing. Virginia Weidler, Ray McDonald, Robert Quine, Fay Bainter, and Henry O'Neill are in the cast.

* * *

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has acquired the screen rights to Edna Ferber's "Cimarron," and "Very Warm for May," according to an announcement from headquarters in New York.

* * *

Robert Alton, dance director, has been engaged to instruct Greta Garbo in the rhumba for her new film, still untitled, which is now in production.

* * *

Walter Kingsford and Charles Smith have been given roles in "The New York Story," M-G-M film about a newspaperman. Edward G. Robinson, Edward Arnold, Laraine Day, and Marsha Hunt head the cast.

* * *

Five full-length Technicolor films now in production for Paramount are said to set a new record for color films. Four of them are in preparation at Hollywood, and one, Fleischer's "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," is a full-length cartoon being made in Florida.

* * *

John Emery and J. Carroll Naish have been signed for featured roles in "The Corsican Brothers" in which Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., will star. The film is scheduled to go before the cameras this week, with location at Sherwood Forest in California. Gregory Ratoff is directing for Edward Small.

Changes at Tanglewood

When music lovers arrive at Tanglewood for the opening of the eighth annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival, July 31, they may observe a number of interesting additions to Tanglewood's facilities.

Already in use by opera students attending the Berkshire Music Center is the new concert-theater, a new chamber music hall, and four studios. The buildings were designed by Eliel Saarinen and his son, Eerio, of the Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. The theater seats 1200. Its design is completely functional. Mr. Saarinen was the designer of the Festival's shed at Tanglewood.

The first concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor, will find the chorus of the Berkshire Musical Association, Horace Hunt, director, joining in presenting the Villa-Lobos "Choros No. 10" and Debussy's "Three Nocturnes." The rest of the program will include Handel's Concerto for Organ and Orchestra No. 10, in D minor, and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, "Eroica." The concerts July 31 and Aug. 2 will be at 8:30 p. m. and the concert Sunday, Aug. 3, will be at 3:30 p. m.

Audiences at the eighth Festival will certainly equal those of last year according to advance reservations. Sales are 20 per cent ahead of last year. Tickets for single concerts may be obtained at the Festival office in Stockbridge.

On the Esplanade

Triumphal march from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Suite for Strings ..... Corelli
"Ave Maria" ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Violin solo: Gaston Elcus
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Slavonic Dance in A-flat ..... Dvorak
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Cailliet
"Voices of Spring," waltzes ..... Strauss
"Only One Vienna," march ..... Schrammel

Defense Programs on the Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio listeners tonight will hear the premiere of "For America We Sing," a part of the Defense Savings Bond campaign, with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, as guest speaker.

This same campaign will see, on Wednesday, the fourth in the series of 13 "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense" programs, bringing together a constellation of stars donated for the hour to the U. S. Treasury Department by the Texas Company.

On Thursday, Wendell L. Willkie speaks on some of the high points of America's position in the present crisis.

Tonight

Talk Features

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau presides over a roundtable discussion of Defense Savings Bonds. Other speakers will be: William Green, President of the A. F. of L.; Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O.; Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; James S. Kemper, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. CBS-WABC, 10:15.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, speaks on "Changes in Human Relations" on "America in Transition." CBS-WABC, 3:45.

"Your Defense Reporter," Fulton Lewis, Jr., will discuss construction of naval craft, on coast-to-coast network MBS, 10:15.

Variety

"For America We Sing," Defense Savings Bond campaign, with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau as guest speaker; orchestra and chorus under the direction of Dr. Frank Black; Dorothy Maynor, soprano; Frank Munn, tenor.

Lieut. Col. Harold N. Gilbert, recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal, will be the special guest of Lanny Ross on his broadcast, dedicated to the Air Corps, with "Keep 'em Flying," the new song for Uncle Sam's fliers. CBS-WABC, 7:15. Rebroadcast at 11:15.

Burgess Meredith will perform again as master of ceremonies on "We, the People," and interview an assortment of interesting people with unusual experiences to describe. CBS-WABC, 9:00.

Music

Efrem Kutz will be guest director of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at Lewisohn Stadium in an all-Russian program. The Orchestra will play "Romance," "Kiji's Wedding," and "Troika," by Prokofieff; Persian Dance by Moussorgsky; "Kikimora," by Liadoff; and the Polka from the ballet "Bolt," by Shostakovitch. CBS-WABC, 9:30.

Carlos Chavez, founder and conductor of the Mexico City Symphony Orchestra, will be guest conductor of the Chicago Symphony. MBS, 9:30.

Defense Feature

Scores of Americans living in wartime London—State Department officials, military observers, newspapermen, and volunteers—have given the B. B. C. an idea for a new series of transatlantic programs. To be called "American Night," the broadcasts will be heard over the Mutual network, and interviews with Americans abroad will be featured. MBS, 9:15.

Wednesday

Defense feature

The fourth of the series "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense," will bring together Abbott and Costello, violin virtuoso Albert Spalding, Irving Berlin, Alexander Woollcott, Metropolitan soprano Helen Jepson, Raymond Massey, Barry Wood, Al Goodman's Orchestra, Ray Block's Choir, and announcer Larry Elliott. CBS, 9:00.

A special report from a mother to the mothers of New England on their boys at Camp Blanding, Fla., will be made by Mrs. Robert A. Hurley, wife of Connecticut's Governor, who this week inspects the troops at the Southern camp. WAAB, 10:45 a. m.

Talk features

Representative Frederick C. Smith, of Ohio, will speak on "American Relations with the Soviet Union" on "Public Affairs" program. WABC-CBS, 10:15 p. m.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, will discuss the part the Republican Party plays in the current national emergency, NBC, 11:00 p. m.

Thursday

Talk features

Wendell L. Willkie will be heard under the auspices of the Fight For Freedom Committee as he talks on some of the high points in America's position in the present crisis, from San Francisco's Civic Auditorium, over CBS Pacific network, and many stations on coast-to-coast network, CBS, not WABC, 1:15 a. m.

Defense feature

Officers of Fort Heath, Winthrop, Mass., will be heard in interviews with Fred Garrigus and Jay Wesley, telling listeners what is being done in the way of coast and harbor defenses. WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

More Guidance In Vocations In Hub Schools

Expansion of the vocational guidance service in the Boston public schools to include a guidance counselor in each of the City's 19 high schools, is being planned to go into effect next autumn, it is learned in Boston today.

The Department of Vocational Guidance now has a staff of 14 teachers and one director. The proposed expansion, bringing the total personnel to at least 20, is to be accomplished by transfer of "excess" teachers in the high school system.

Superintendent Arthur L. Gould's authority to transfer excess high schoolteachers to the guidance activity was confirmed by the School Committee yesterday.

Public school enrollments in Boston have declined steadily since 1933; a surplus of teachers has resulted. This surplus has been met in part by decreases in the number of new teachers hired to fill vacancies, and also by expanding various activities in the school system, of which vocational guidance is an example.

Whether new activities should be started, or whether decline in the number of teachers needed for regular activities should be passed on to taxpayers in form of lower expenses, has been a debated question in recent years in Boston.

The School Committee has been the object of pressure on the one hand from taxpayers' organizations, including the Boston Municipal Research Bureau and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to take advantage of possible economies, and on the other hand from teachers' groups and other interested parties to permit expansion of various activities. The Committee has achieved some economies, but these have fallen far short of what economy advocates hold could be achieved.

The Boston public high schools had an enrollment of 31,332 last year, and vocational guidance was mainly in the hands of the 14 teachers mentioned. Need of expansion of this work has been repeatedly urged by Committeeman Joseph Lee, Jr., and others.

In the intermediate schools of the City, vocational guidance is provided by regular teachers who do the work in addition to ordinary duties.

Bridgeport Bells To Ring Out For Cause of Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22—Stanley Reed, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, will be the principal speaker July 29 at the City's first Freedom Bell rally, climax of four days' celebration of the "four freedoms," it is announced.

For 15 minutes prior to the opening of the rally next Tuesday night, every bell in the City of Bridgeport will be rung in unison to dramatize the slogan of the affair: "Freedom bells shall always toll."

Justice Reed will speak on "Bridgeport—Symbol of Working Democracy" under the auspices of the Council for Democracy, which is sponsoring the rallies "in tribute to Bridgeport's outstanding contribution to democracy and national defense."

A bronze plaque, the first award of its kind to be made to an American City, will be presented to Mayor Jasper McLevy by officials of the Council for Democracy.

Saturday, July 26, will be "Freedom of Speech Day"; Sunday, "Freedom of Religion Day"; Monday, "Freedom from Want and Fear Day."

More than 60,000 Bridgeport residents are expected to attend the climax rally on next Tuesday.

Bridgeport was chosen as the first city for freedom observance of this sort because of "its nation-wide record for speeding up defense production with little or no strike trouble and no stoppage of work," Ernes Angell, President of the Council, says.

The Council, "whose aim is to propagate an American faith in democracy," may repeat the project in other cities, Mr. Angell intimated.

New U. of Conn. Dean

STORRS, Conn., July 22 (AP)—Appointment of Laurence J. Auckerman, associate professor of insurance at the University of Newark, as Dean of the School of Business at the University of Connecticut, is announced today by President Albert N. Jorgensen.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, Esplanade Concert, 8:30. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. "March of Time." 1, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Information, Please." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:35, 5:50, 9:25. "Man Who Lost Himself," Kay Francis and Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "The Get-Away," Charles Winninger. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 3:10, 6:45, 10:15. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Information Please: Eskimo Adventures with Father Hubbard; "The Master's Touch"; 2 color cartoons, comedy, latest news, war films. Continuous from 8:30 a. m.

State—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix—
Nazis in Chile; Life in the RAF; Information Please; Ginger Rogers' Preview scenes; Ontario; Congamania; Jockey's Day; Cartoons and 30-minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Double Cross," Wynne Gibson, John Miljan. 9:30 a. m., 12:46, 4:02, 7:18, 10:34. "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Thomas Mitchell. 10:42 a. m., 1:58, 5:13, 8:30.

Tremont—
"San Quentin," 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "The Outsider," George Sanders and Mary Maguire. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young and Mischa Auer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "A Shot in the Dark." Ricardo Cortez. 4:37, 7:51. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, Brian Donlevy. 2:15, 5:39, 9:03.

Cleveland Circle: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Roar of the Press," Wallace Ford. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Missing Ten Days." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Melvyn Douglas and Fred MacMurray. "Men Betrayed." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 9:29. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster. 1:54, 8:03.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. 3:06, 9:12. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:38, 7:44.

Park: "Great American Broadcast," Jack Oakie and Alice Faye. "Li'l Abner." 1:30 and 7:30.

FINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 2:30, 8:15. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 4:20, 10:05.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. "The Outsider," George Sanders. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susan Foster. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Mystic: "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:55, 6:50, 10. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Drums of the Desert," Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair. 2:15, 7, 10. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 3:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Magic in Music." 1:45, 8. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. 3:45, 8:20. "Li'l Abner." 2:25, 6:40, 9:56.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Sis Hopkins," Bob Crosby and Judy Canova. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:40, 9:40. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Great American Broadcast," Jack Oakie, Alice Faye and John Payne. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Repent at Leisure." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. **Strand:** "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and M. Lindsay.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Chan at the Wax Museum." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capital and Ball Square: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

Central: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Sky Devils." "Scarface," Paul Muni.

Strand: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Victory," Fredric March. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Devil Commands." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 2:19, 8:19. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 3:37, 9:37.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. "Li'l Abner." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Phantom Submarine." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. "Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 8:05. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:15, 6:53, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—July 22, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

A Mother Attends an Army Dance To See How It's Conducted

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was 7:30 p. m. The big lounge of the Y. W. C. A. in Trenton, New Jersey, was filled with the pleasant hum of young girls' voices. Suddenly the voices quieted and all eyes turned toward the front entrance. A soldier entered. He walked briskly to the desk and spoke to the girl on duty there. A minute later she called out, "Bus number one is waiting. All girls who have tickets for bus one—outside, please."

Approximately one-half the girls left the lounge. I was wondering what I should do, get into this bus or wait for another, when the Business and Industrial Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Margaret Le Vien, came forward. "Perhaps you would like to ask some questions while we're waiting for the second bus," she suggested.

I was on my way to Fort Dix to attend a dance being given by the Anti-Tank Company of the 113th Infantry. These dances are under the supervision of the Morale Officer of Fort Dix, who works in cooperation with the Y. W. C. A. at Trenton. My notebook was bulging with questions.

"How many girls are going to this dance?" I asked.

"Approximately eighty," Miss Le Vien told me. "They are still checking in at the desk, and we won't know exactly how many of those who signed up are here until it is time for the bus to leave."

Girls Are Carefully Selected

"They sign up ahead?" I wanted to know.

"Oh yes," she assured me. Then she showed me a card about the size of those we use in kitchens to write recipes on. "When a girl comes in and asks to attend a Fort Dix dance, we have her fill out this card. We ask for her name, her place of residence, one reference, and the name of her employer."

"Are they all employed?" was my next question.

"Most of them are," Miss Le Vien said. "You see, we don't take girls of high school age. We take older girls who are more settled."

"After they sign up, we check their references. If these are satisfactory, we put the girls on our accepted list. Then when a dance is announced—and there is at least one each week at Fort Dix—the girls telephone and are signed up in the order in which they call. When the quota is filled, the list is closed."

Just then another soldier appeared; and a moment later the second bus was announced. We all moved toward the entrance.

A chaperon waved me aboard the nearest bus, and a couple of girls on the back seat squeezed over to make room for me. The chaperon took a seat in front. Miss Le Vien waved goodbye from the curbing. And by 7:40 we were off. The drive to Fort Dix from Trenton takes about 40 minutes.

They Feel They're Serving

Before we left the outskirts of Trenton I was trying to "size-up" the group. Were these girls the kind I should want a son dancing with? Were these dances conducted in such a manner that I would allow by own college-age daughter to attend?

I looked about the bus. The girls were all neatly dressed. They were wearing street clothes—and long stockings. Few wore hats. I turned to the girl beside me. She had a slim face, a peaches and cream complexion, and a pert upturned nose. "Have you been to many of the dances?" I asked.

"Several," she smilingly said. "I work for the Government."

"Think they're fun?" I asked.

"Yes. I enjoy them loads."

"Does your mother approve of your coming to the dances?"

"She certainly does!" came the quick reply. "Mother thinks it's little enough for us girls to do—when the boys are doing so much for our country."

I turned to the girl on my left. She, too, was pretty, with a plump, round face and a gardenia tucked in her brown curls. "How did you happen to start attending these dances?"

She chuckled. "My older sister had to drag me to the first one, I'm 22 and she's 24. You see, I was practically insensible to a uniform. I couldn't stand soldiers. But then some of my own friends became selectees, and I decided I couldn't hold a uniform again **them!** And so I went to my first dance and saw that this army was different, and I've been going to the dances ever since."

One Mother's Attitude

The little blonde I questioned gave me an answer that caused me to think. "My mother said to me, 'Louise, you get right down to the "Y" and register for those dances.' You see—we know my brother will be called in the next few months; and mother and I want nice girls to go and dance with him."

As the bus sped along, I talked to many girls. The oldest was 26, the youngest 21.

I visited with a teacher, a librarian, a secretary. And one and all their thought was: This is so little for us to do—we actually have fun—when the boys are having to give up so much.

By that time the bus pulled up at the door of the Hostess House in Fort Dix. The chaperon counted the girls as they alighted. Just inside the door they were greeted by the Fort Hostess, Mrs. Ethel Logan. And from that moment no girl left the Hostess House until she returned to the bus for the trip back to Trenton.

Nothing to Criticize

Maybe some mother is wanting to ask me: "Are you sure of that?" I'm sure. Mrs. Logan seldom leaves her chair by the door. And if she does, there are always two Military Police on guard outside. If a girl should attempt to break a rule, her name would be taken from the approved list of the Y. W. C. A. immediately. But as Mrs. E. A. Surverkrop, one of the chaperons, told me, "The girls don't attempt to break rules." And then she added, "I've chaperoned quite a few of these dances and I've never had an unpleasant experience. I've never seen anything to criticize." Well, neither did I.

While the girls checked their coats, the 113th's own orchestra tuned up. Fiddles squeaked, horns tooted; and soon the young people swung into a conga.

"A conga is a marvelous mixer-upper," explained Miss Bonnie Hawthorne, who has charge of recreation at the Hostess House.

There were a few soldiers on the sidelines. "What about the boys who don't know how to dance?" I asked.

"If they want to learn, we have a class once a week here at the Hostess House," Miss Hawthorne said.

The orchestra was playing a fox-trot.

"They are about to have a fox-trot contest," Miss Hawthorne said. We stopped to watch. The judges—five young soldiers—went about the judging business very seriously. One by one they tapped couples who dropped out. Finally a slender, dark-haired girl was left dancing with her khaki-clad partner. Slowly they wheeled about the huge room. They were beautiful dancers. Finally the judges stopped them and presented the girl with a gold regimental pin and guard. The boy received a tin helmet!

During the entire evening I saw no evidence of alcohol, but I questioned the Recreational Director, Maj. Joseph C. Donahue. "Any alcoholic drinks served here?"

His answer came quickly, "No alcoholic beverages whatever are served here. The refreshments are sandwiches and fruit punch."

And now it is high time I answered the two questions brought up at the beginning of this article. After watching the girls for an evening, would I want a son to attend these dances? If I had a selectee son, I'd encourage him to take part in such recreational activities. They would help ward off homesickness. Would I be willing to have my own daughter attend these dances? If I lived close enough to one of the big Army Camps, I should first offer my services as chaperon to the Y. W. C. A. If I found the dances as splendidly conducted as this dance, I should urge my daughter to go. I agree with the mother who said, "It's little enough for daughters to do, when sons are giving up so much."

In what seemed a very short time, the dance was over. Again the bus drew up to the door. The girls were counted as they stepped in. The motor roared, the driver cut off the lights, and we traveled homeward swiftly through the darkness.

Army camp life has its discipline, its drills, and its hardships. But these are only one aspect of it. The boys' leisure hours are filled with good times—with movies, dances, and small parties like the one pictured above at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

For Contrast Serve Hot Bread With Your Cold Summer Salads

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer or winter, a well-planned menu always includes contrasts, and one of the best ways to introduce a new note into cold meals is to serve a hot bread.

Of course, you won't want to pick the season's scorcher for your baking, but with modern, insulated ovens and streamlined recipes for quick breads, baking isn't the chore it used to be. We've always found that a light, golden brown quick bread was worth the effort! It's the perfect accompaniment to summer salads.

If you choose a sweet bread or rich roll, it can replace your usual dessert. It's almost a sure thing that there will be no complaints from the family circle!

Mother Kyles' Corn Bread

1 egg
1 cup sour milk
1 cup yellow cornmeal
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda (scant)
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons melted fat

Beat egg till light and mix with sour milk. Mix and sift all other dry ingredients and add to cornmeal. Add milk and egg mixture all at once, stirring until just smooth. Add melted fat. Bake in a square pan at 450° F. about 20 minutes.

Cranberry Muffins

2 tablespoons butter
¼ cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
½ cup milk
⅔ cup cold cranberry sauce (canned)
1¾ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter and sugar. Add egg and milk. Add sifted dry ingredients. Lightly stir in cranberry sauce. Bake in greased muffin tins in a hot oven (400° F.) 15 minutes.

Quick Nut Bread

1 cup citron, chopped (or raisins or dates)
1½ cups whole wheat flour, sifted
1½ cups white flour, sifted
¾ cup chopped nuts
1 egg
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup sugar
1½ cups milk
3 level teaspoons baking powder

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat egg and milk together and add to dry ingredients, mixing lightly. Stir in floured fruit and nuts and bake in a greased loaf tin in a hot oven (400° F.) about 40 minutes.

The following hot breads are for dessert:

Golden Gingerbread Muffins

1½ cups flour
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon cinnamon
⅛ teaspoon cloves
½ cup sour milk
½ cup molasses
¼ cup shortening
1 egg

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add sour milk, well beaten egg, and mix lightly. Add melted shortening. Bake in greased muffin tins in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 25 minutes. While warm, sprinkle with confectioners' sugar.

Chocolate Muffins

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons sugar
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening
1½ squares cooking chocolate, grated

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk, and shortening and add to flour mixture, stirring only until mixed. Add grated chocolate. Bake in greased muffin tins in a hot oven (425° F.) 20 to 30 minutes, according to the size of the muffins. Makes about 1 dozen medium muffins.

Let Your Daughter Redecorate Her Own Bedroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Your young daughter will take pride in her room if you introduce her to such a useful hobby as redecorating her own room. Nowadays, sewing equipment is practically foolproof, so even beginners can learn to stitch up professional looking slip covers and curtains. So it's entirely practical to let daughter tackle the redecorating of her very own room. If you don't have the time or patience to teach her, see if there isn't a sewing center in your locality where she can learn all the modern short cuts at little or no expense.

Slip-covering the headboard of a bed is a glamorous decorator's trick that will be very easy for daughter to copy. Inexpensive muslins and flower-printed cottons that cost as little as twenty-five cents a yard will provide the gay, informal air that a young girl's room should have, and scarcely cause a dent in the budget. Trim the bedspread with the same material and use thrifty theatrical gauze to provide a smart change in curtains. The color of the muslin should be repeated in the companion flower print.

To make the flounce skirt of the bedspread, measure the width of the bed; the length is regulation, 6 feet. Two 36-inch widths, seamed together, give you the 6-foot top piece. The width of your bed will determine the length of each piece. Measure around the sides of the mattress. Then double that measurement to determine the number of strips for the needed flounce, which is 18 inches deep. Stitch the strips together. Make a narrow hem at the bottom edge. Use the gathering attachment to shirr the skirt into the required length. Attach flounce to top piece. This part of the bedspread is slipped over the spring and under the mattress—a permanent decoration for the bed.

For the apron slip cover, which goes over the mattress and forms the top half of the bedspread, seam together two 36-inch strips of muslin, each as long as the width of the bed. The 10-inch straight hangover border is made of four strips joined together at the four corners with the cording attachment. Attach this box-like border to the top piece with the cording gadget to accent the firm edges.

The bolster is made separately, and will hold two folded pillows. Cut a piece of muslin 20 inches wide and as long as the width of the bed, plus a 6-inch hangover allowance at each end. Finish the ends with 3-inch hems. Fold the material once and seam the 20-inch edges together on the wrong side.

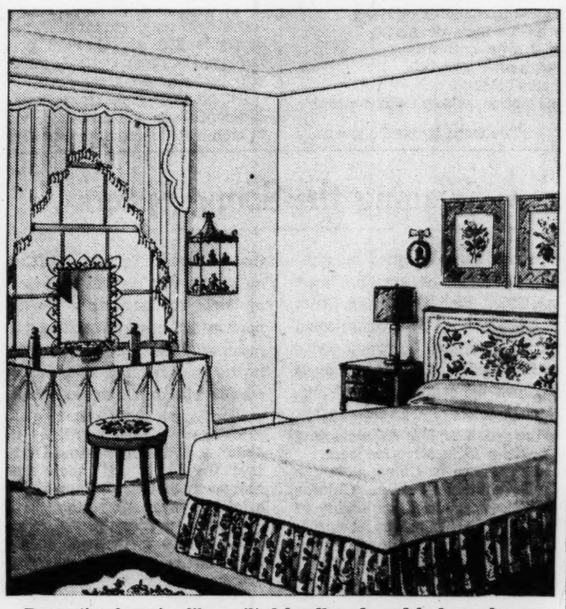
Nowadays quilting, that expensive-looking finish that is so smart for headboards, is just as quick and easy for beginner sewers as plain stitching. There is a little quilter attachment (with a guide) for the sewing machine that makes it a matter of minutes to produce stitching that outlines dramatically the flower design of the fabric.

To estimate the amount of material required for any size square headboard, measure across the top for width; and from top to bottom for depth. In order to avoid any seams down the center front, lay the material lengthwise across the front of the headboard. Cut a piece of cotton padding the same size. This front piece extends below the top of the mattress. The narrow pieces that run around the sides and across the top are joined to the front and back pieces with heavy corded edges, achieved in a jiffy with the cording foot attachment in your sewing-machine attachment kit. Then the headboard cover is slipped over the top and fastened snugly at the back with a long zipper closing that is stitched in easily with the cording foot.

The average dressing table is 30 inches high and about 32 inches in length and about 10 inches wide. The pleated muslin skirt illustrated takes about two yards of 36-inch fabric. Cut 2 pieces each 33 inches long and seam together the top and bottom edges, allowing 1 inch at top and 2 inches on bottom. Lay the extra fullness in eight 2-inch pleats.

The valance for the window follows the outline of the quilted border of the headboard. Cut a strip of muslin the desired shape, allowing enough lapover to anchor it to the back of the board. Cut a piece of cotton padding the same size. Use the quilter attachment to make either a cross bar or border design, through both layers of muslin and padding. Tack on with decorators' tacks.

For a regulation window, the inverted-V-shaped curtain is made of two strips of theatrical gauze (any color you prefer) each 50 inches wide and long enough to reach the window sill. Cut out the inside edges to form the upside down V-shape. With the handicraft guide on your machine, make and attach the 2-inch moss fringe inside border.



Decorative luxuries like quilted headboards and bedspreads come in easy budget range, if you learn to sew. You and your daughter can give her room a bright new face with just a few yards of inexpensive cottons. The accompanying article gives directions for making the ones illustrated here. If you need additional advice, seek the Singer Sewing Center in your locality.

How to Prepare Vegetables

To serve tasty vegetable dishes, buy your vegetables as fresh as possible—and don't start to fix them until it's time to serve them. Lima beans and peas especially lose their flavor after being shelled; and cabbage does the same when it is cut up. Green corn starts to deteriorate as soon as it is out of the husk.

If vegetables must be prepared some time in advance of dinner, they should be kept cold in the refrigerator until just before cooking. But even by standing in the refrigerator, fresh vegetables will lose some of their food value. They lose even more if you cook them in advance and warm them up again. To get the best value from your vegetables buy them as fresh as you can get them, and prepare and cook them just before it's time to serve them. Vegetables are best when cooked only until they are tender—no longer.

In Answering Other People's Questions She Found The Answer to Her Own

By Ralph Flint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"'About the City' Bureau—Miss McAdoo speaking."

The scene is Peacock Alley in the new Waldorf-Astoria, the speaker a distinguished looking woman with clear-cut, dramatic delivery and an enthusiastic manner. On the other end of the wire is one of the countless thousands who, week-in and week-out, telephone for information as to the how-when-where of Manhattan days and nights. Inquiries range from the routine to the fantastic, from the trivial to the labyrinthian. But no matter how complex or demanding the questions, Eva McAdoo and her highly trained assistants invariably rise to the occasion with alacrity and grace.

Ever since the Waldorf-Astoria moved uptown to fashionable Park Avenue, this unique bureau has been functioning with remarkable precision and success. It stands for one woman's firm belief that there is an answer to every question, and that these answers, taken in the aggregate, are worth good coin of the realm to a world-famous hotel like the Waldorf-Astoria.

In Search of a Job

Back in 1929, before radio had made America quiz-conscious, Eva McAdoo found herself facing that age-old problem known as getting a job. On the experience side of her ledger were periods of teaching dramatics in private schools, as well as occasional professional engagements on Broadway; and there was an intensive stretch of Red Cross work during the war. Her father, William McAdoo, formerly Chief City Magistrate and Police Commissioner, had left her with a host of influential friends to whom she was able to turn for advice in her sudden predicament. Letters of introduction were plentifully forthcoming, and she started out on that long, long trail leading here, there, and finally—nowhere.

Moments of meditation on the economics of a world seeking to recover from the stock market debacle only deepened her conviction that her chief asset was a thorough knowledge of New York City, past and present, which, supplemented by systematically compiled data on the myriad activities of Manhattan, might be worked up into a de luxe bureau of information suitable for a hotel aiming at something more satisfying than the usual bellhop brand of first-aid for the traveling public.

She Lands a Whale

At that time only one new hotel was in process of completion, but the best it could offer was a glorified hostess job. Meanwhile plans were shaping for the new Waldorf-Astoria. Here, surely, was the ideal place for her bureau. A first interview with Lucius Boomer, manager of the new hostelry, brought to light the happy fact that he had been contemplating something similar to Miss McAdoo's plan. However, there would be no selection of the hotel's personnel for the next two months, at which time would Miss McAdoo please write for another appointment.

When at last the Waldorf-Astoria emerged in all its latter-day magnificence, Eva McAdoo had the satisfaction of seeing her idea launched with due éclat. From her post of vantage she looked out upon a flow of fashionables that was to take up the traditional parade of the original Peacock Alley and carry it along to fresh elegance. For eight years, now, she has presided over this bureau, juggling an amazing miscellany of questions and answers without once, so far as I can determine, muffing a trick.

Puzzlers

Much of the work of such a bureau is necessarily perfunctory and uneventful, such as directing puzzled strangers to trains, busses, boats, restaurants, theaters, and the like. But when it comes to helping clients to acquire jumping beans, chameleons, Arabic typewriters, used yachts, violin strings, bears (small in size and guaranteed not to grow up and be troublesome), evening wraps, interpreters, chaperones, nurses, guides, gray squirrels (which a French woman had admired in Central Park and wished to take back to France with her), soda fountains (also for European consumption), and so on and so forth, it will readily be seen how resourceful such a bureau must be.

Once an eleventh-hour demand came for a couple of Japanese masseurs (male and female) for a distinguished movie star and his wife quartered in the Waldorf Towers; with only two hours to go, Miss McAdoo had to work fast, but she got them none the less. A titled lady lorgnetted Miss McAdoo one day, desiring to know the salary of the Sing Sing executioner. Another puzzler came from a man who wanted to know if there wasn't some foolproof way of determining the presence of oil before starting to dig.

Impressed by the ready response of the bureau to every conceivable demand for information, I asked Miss McAdoo what, in her opinion, was her most difficult assignment to date. She told of the call one day from the French Line for a copy of the national anthem of the Philippines. President Quezon of those islands was momentarily expected aboard one of their liners, and they desired to give the proper welcome. Through the military band on Governor's Island, Miss McAdoo secured a copy in time for the ceremonies—a valiant deed that surely called for some sort of official decoration.

Vegetable Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He is so much a part of summer days
Clattering down the streets and alleyways,
Ringing his bell that makes the housewives come
From kitchen doors, from shady porches—some
In prim starched dresses, some in housecoats, slacks,
Or shorts. The patient mule stops in his tracks,
Resigned to women's whims, to blazing sun,
To vexing flies and dogs that bark for fun.
A riot of color from the dull cart spills—
Smooth purple eggplant, orange carrot hills,
Cool lettuce, sleek clean onions, wine-red beets.
The vegetable man smiles as he greets
Each customer by name. He is well-read
And wise from work and living. He has fed
Folks' minds as well as bodies. With his cart
And ancient mule, he forms a touching part
Of small town life and, amid summer scenes,
Weighs up philosophy with peas and beans.

ELEANOR OWEN PENICK

Streamlined Applesauce

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A speedy method of making applesauce, which retains more of the apple flavor and color, with less waste, is the following.

First, thoroughly wash the apples. Then cut them—skin, seeds and core—into chunks. Discard only the stem and blossom spot, and any worm holes or bad spots which may appear.

Boil with small amount of water until soft. Strain through a coarse sieve or food mill. Sweeten, spice, or add a bit of lemon juice for flavor.

The small amount of waste is surprising when one compares this method with the old way of paring and cutting up apples. The time spent in preparation is cut to less than half. As for the flavor and delicate pink hue—the sauce is as pretty to look at as it is delicious to eat.

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The Home Forum

They Live Here, Too

HEARING A LAUGH in the distance, I glance out the open doorway and see, through intervening trees, a white horse grazing on the pasture slope to the east. There is an air of freedom about him, and why shouldn't there be? Some day I am going to take a picture of him, if he will let me. I want to take him with a cumulus cloud for background and as little as possible of the earth showing.

In former years, I used to encounter a pony on that hill. As a candidate for Pegasus, I think he outdid the white horse. He was pale gray with a mist-white mane and tail. Though he was not a flying pony, he was often in flying mood. When I came near, he would gallop about in little circles, his frisky hoofs thudding on the turf; then stand looking at me out of shaggy eyes, looking at me out of an earlier, eerier world.

* * *

If I were wiser, I would spend more time watching the animals around me. Cows are my most substantial neighbors. They are easy to watch. I am watching two of them now, heifers, as they lie facing each other on a shady knoll. The younger would pass in color for a deer. The elder is white, with black decorations. She reminds me of the cow Thoreau called "Asia." According to Thoreau, that cow carried the map of Asia on her side. This cow wears another map, another continent, Australia most likely. Or maybe it is only a small island, glossy black in a milk-white sea. "Asia"—that would be a good name for any cow, wouldn't it, for what cow does not practice meditation and peaceful thoughts?

* * *

Since my small estate is surrounded on three sides by continuous pasture, the two heifers are now to the south of me, now to the west, and now to the north. Every day they go through certain leisurely migrations as the sun drives them from sunshine to shade, from highland to lowland. At twilight they often stand on the other side of my old rail fence, looking longingly over into my precinct as if this were the one spot in the whole pasture where they had set their hearts on spending the night. With a little exertion, they could jump the fence, for it is low. With even less exertion, they could push it over, for it is fragile as a museum piece. (Please don't anyone tell them.) But thus far they have never made the exertion.

* * *

If I had a garden of young peas and beans, of small cabbages and tender lettuce, I should be having visitors for whom the old fence would offer no obstacle. But having no such garden (only a few bitter or pungent herbs), I have the friendliest and most comfortable feeling toward the rabbits who live to the south and the woodchuck who lives to the north. This is one considerable consolation for not having a garden.

The woodchuck lives under a long pile of cordwood. He never visits me, for I have nothing to attract him. When I go to visit him, as I often do on my jaunts through the pasture, he hugs his doorstep and runs inside before I can get near enough for any sort of greeting. Watching his ears and nose and eyes through my field glasses, I should say that they are less acute than a rabbit's. Yet a rabbit lets me get nearer him than a woodchuck will. Does the rabbit rely on his quick get-away?

* * *

My whitest neighbors are just out of sight around the bend in the road. I pass them on my way to and from the village. There must be hundreds of those white chickens, wading and dabbling in their shallow pond, or hovering in the trees. A pretty sight they are, especially at dusk. But I prefer a less crowded stage. For effect, both ornamental and entertaining, give me two or three chickens at a time. Have you ever watched white hens strolling sedately over a green sunny lawn in front of a white farmhouse in late autumn? Or, if the hens happen to be brown, have you ever seen them scratching among November leaves on a windy day? A gust comes along and scatters the leaves and starts the hens scurrying as if by suggestion, one hen running like a football player about to make a touchdown.

* * *

Last night I stepped outdoors in the moonlight and found three small shadows hopping about near the house. One was a little larger than the others, and this I took to be the mother toad. The other two were doubtless sons or daughters. They all hopped under my woodpile out of sight.

My most impressive indoor caller in recent days was a large green grasshopper, found sitting in my kitchen window. Don't ask me how he got there. There he sat, silent, solemn, sphinx-like, with lowered head and fixed gaze. How like a horse's head his little head was, I pondered. And, if any horse ever flew, this was the horse. He flew from the window to the floor when I tried to put my hand around him. He flew from the floor halfway back to the window, before I could get him outdoors where he was free to head straight for Mount Olympus.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Chiaroscuro Picture

The air in the pine grove was cool, astringent,
sweetly resinous, after the hot afternoon,
like a draft of fresh cold water.
Lying there on the dark satiny carpet of needles,
rich umber, dappled with gold coins of sunlight,
lying there, staring at the black lace of boughs
against a cerulean sky,
it seemed that the pine branches had combed
the clouds out into thin mares' tails
across the arch of the day.
Somewhere a cicada was rasping,
somewhere a cone fell with a dry rustle;
an ant gravely inspected a drop of bright amber resin
on one of the gray scaly tree-trunks;
and these were the only sounds, the only movements,
in the golden somnolence of the still afternoon.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Impressions From A Paris Boyhood

A BLEST LITTLE old-world refuge it must have seemed to us, with its protuberantly-paved and peculiarly resonant small court and idle *commune* beside it, accessible by a high grille where the jangle of the bell and the clatter of response across the stones might have figured a comprehensive echo of all old Paris. Old Paris then even there considerably lingered; I recapture much of its presence, for that matter, within our odd relic of a house, the property of an American Southerner from whom our parents had briefly hired it and who appeared to divide his time, poor unadmonished gentleman of the eve of the Revolution, between Louisiana and France. What association could have breathed more from the queer graces and the queer incommodities alike, from the diffused glassy polish of floor and perilous staircase, from the redundancy of mirror and clock and ormolu vase, from the irrepressibility of the white and gold panel, from that merciless elegance of tense red damask, above all, which made the gilt-framed backs of sofa and chair as sumptuous, no doubt, but as sumptuously stiff, as the brocaded walls? . . .

The whole region of the Champs-Elysees, where we must after all at first have principally prowled, was another world from the actual huge centre of repeated radiations; the splendid Avenue, as we of course already thought it, carried the eye from the Tuileries to the Arch, but pleasant old places abutted on it by the way, gardens and terraces and hotels of another time, pavilions still braver than ours, cabarets and cafés of homely, almost of rural type, with a relative and doubtless rather dusty ruralism, spreading away to the River and the Wood. . . . More distinct on the other hand the image of the bustling barrière at the top of the Avenue, on the hither side of the Arch, where the old loose-girt *banlieue* began at once and the two matched lodges of the octroi, highly, that is expressly even if humbly, architectural, guarded the entrance, on either side, with such a suggestion of the generations and dynasties and armies, the revolutions and restorations they had seen come and go. . . . Was a public holiday ever more splendid than that of the Prince's baptism at Notre Dame, the fête of Saint-Napoleon, or was any ever more immortalised, as we say, than this one was to be by the wonderfully ample and vivid picture of it in the "Eugene Rougon" of Emile Zola, who must have taken it in, on the spot, as a boy of about our own number of years, though of so much more implanted and predestined an evocatory gift? The sense of that interminable hot day, a day of hanging about and waiting and shuffling in dust, in crowds, in fatigue, amid booths and pedlars and performers and false alarms and expectations and renewed reactions and rushes, all transfigured at the last withal, by the biggest and brightest illumination up to that time offered even the Parisians, the blinding glare of the new Empire effectually symbolised—the vision of the whole, I say, comes back to me quite in the form of a chapter from the Rougon-Macquart, with its effect of something long and dense and heavy, without shades or undertones, but immensely kept-up and done.—From "A Small Boy and Others," by HENRY JAMES. (New York: Scribner.)

By Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA CHINOISE": *A Head by Jean Baptiste Carpeaux*

THIS LIVELY PLASTER HEAD, simple, direct, and straightforward, is thought to be the first study for the head of the Fountain of the Observatory in Paris. Here graceful female figures, representing the continents, bear the astronomic symbols of the universe on their shoulders. A slender Chinese girl represents Asia. This head, though youthful, is undoubtedly masculine; so, if the tale is correct, Carpeaux changed his ideas about the fountain as the work progressed.

Jean Baptiste Carpeaux was one of the popular sculptors of the nineteenth century, whose work did much to beautify the city of Paris. Among his best-known examples are the fountain mentioned above and the sculpture on the façade of the Grand Opera House. Unlike many sculptors of "civic art," he is never stodgy. His touch is lyric, light, and graceful.

This plaster head, now owned by the Art Institute of Chicago, was doubtless done directly from life, and is about life size. It was evidently modeled at top speed, for bits of clay, which formed the hair and the costume, are left exactly as they were first applied, without any fussing over. It seems that the artist stopped his work as soon as he had found the effect he wanted.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Dart, Oriole

Firebird calling, calling
and flashing orange light—
with tiny purse of happiness a-swing
from bough-tip, swaying, swaying
to every least wind's straying—
dart past, I pray, enthralling
my eye with ardent flight!
Virility, sun-bright
in vibrant motion, set my heart a-wing!

THEODORA BATES COGSWELL

Naming the Soong Sisters

THE SOONG SISTERS early accepted the simplest American fashion of spelling their names— Eling, Chingling, and Mayling. Strict sinologues, according to the complicated Wade system (which has borrowed rules from most of the dead and living languages of the world), spell the same names Ai-ling, Ch'ling and Mei-ling. There are various ways of translating the syllables; it is an interesting subject and worth a little attention here.

Family or clan names in China, although they are simple characters, i. e., Chinese words, are a little specialized by virtue of the fact that they have been used as appellations for a long time. Thus, although a man may be Mr. Chang, those who know him or read his name in the paper will not automatically think of him as Mr. "Open" any more than we conceive a mental picture of a blacksmith working at his forge as soon as we hear the name of Smith. To us Mr. Smith is simply Mr. Smith, and he is nothing more. But the personal "Christian" name of a Chinese, usually made up of two Chinese words, is not quite so ordinary; each man has a name especially composed of some significant combination, selected at will by his people. Whether he retains the label chosen by his parents or uses another of his own choice—Chinese are much more in the habit of changing their names than we are—the syllables are picked out with an eye to the meaning of the words. A popular girl's name, for example, is Pei-yu, which means "Hanging Jade." Now we Occidentals are not accustomed to this fashion of nomenclature, and when we first hear such a name translated into our own language we are pleasurably impressed. Even when we become used to it, we still feel a little thrill at using the pretty phrase; such a name enhances the owner's attraction in our ears. Just so might a Chinese or a Japanese be pleased to know that "Theodora" means "Gift of God": once he knows this he will probably think "Gift of God" subconsciously whenever he pronounces the name "Theodora." The word will mean more to him, actually, than it does to us, for we have long since ceased to appreciate the syllables as anything more than a convenient name for a certain girl. On his own side he is so used to names like "Hanging Jade" and "Plum Blossom Under the Moon" that they have lost their significance for him even though they have been composed originally with an eye to esthetic effect.

The Soong sisters, therefore, should properly be known to us as Eling, Chingling, and Mayling, rather than as "Loving Mood," "Happy Mood," and "Beautiful Mood," . . .

It is not uncommon that Chinese parents should label their children in series, preserving a sort of family resemblance of names by using a common first or second syllable. The "ling" of Eling, Chingling, and Mayling means "life" or "age" in the sense of life-time or era, rather than "mood." But it is likely that this character was chosen more for the sake of euphony than for meaning; unless the Chinese paterfamilias is scholarly to the point of snobbery, he does not fret too much about such trifles. Almost any high-sounding abstractly virtuous character will do. . . .

"Eling," or "Ai-ling," means "Friendly Life" or "Long-living Kindliness." "Chingling" means "Glorious Life." "Mei-ling" means "Beautiful Life." If we ignore the second syllable and translate the other words as nouns, which according to Chinese grammar we have every right to do, Madame Kung may be called "Kindliness," Madame Sun "Gloria," and Madame Chiang "Beauty."
—From "The Soong Sisters," by EMILY HAHN, copyright, 1941, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

Indestructible Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HOME" is a word dear to humanity. The traveler in a distant land sometimes longs for the moment when he will again cross the threshold of his home, with all its loved and precious associations. Many are able to lay down their business troubles on entering their homes. Some have worked and striven to obtain a home, and each may have a different concept of what home should be.

Many living in belligerent countries have recently had the experience of returning to what they had regarded as their home, only to find it shattered and torn, or razed to the ground. They may have been almost unable to find any landmark to guide them among the desolate ruins which were all that was left of their abode. Such may well ask themselves, "Is my home of such a transitory character that it can be destroyed in an instant?" Christian Science teaches that it is only the outward or material manifestation of home which can be destroyed, for one's concept of home remains intact, ready to be externalized when the opportunity appears. Home is, in reality, an idea, untouched by material destruction. Just as the fact that two times two equals four is unaffected by the obliteration of the figures representing it on a blackboard, so the right idea of home survives any material obliteration of the outward structure which represents it.

When we realize that our thoughts determine whether our lives shall be happy and fruitful or miserable and barren, we shall begin to take more notice of the quality of thinking which we admit into our consciousness. Even a beautiful home will be unhappy if grudging, jealous, or sinful thinking animates its owner; and sickly thinking can obscure our sense of joy and happiness.

Christian Science teaches that there is only one Mind, God, from whom emanate only pure, spiritual, healthful ideas. When we admit these ideas into our consciousness we express them in lovely, pure, and healthful thinking. So we begin to understand our true selfhood as Love's reflection, the sons and daughters of God, eternally dwelling in His presence, wherein there is no evil.

Many who have had to leave their material homes and possessions in order to settle down in new surroundings find that as they carry with them thoughts of love and helpfulness, they are freed from regrets and unhappiness. Keeping before them their true and indestructible relationship to God, they increasingly understand that man derives all good from the one Father-Mother. They begin to comprehend something of what Mrs. Eddy means when she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science (p. 254), "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God." This understanding takes away loneliness, the sense of being unwanted, and brings the happy realization that God's unlimited supply of good is ceaselessly pouring out for the benefit of all His children.

In one of his parables Jesus said (Matthew 7:24, 25), "Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock." Thus we see that we need not spend time in idly wondering why we should have been drawn into the vortex of physical force. If our consciousness is truly founded upon a rock, upon the understanding of Truth, no material happening can shake its quiet confidence.

In the second book of Samuel, David describes in exquisite verse the qualities required in a ruler of men, and how these qualities must illumine his thinking; and he continues (23:5), "Although my house be not so with God; yet he hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things, and sure." Even though one's life, as it seems humanly, may not as yet measure up to the vision which he has gained in moments of spiritual illumination, he may still claim his part in the covenant, God's promise to man. In the midst of upheaval and uncertainty his spiritual relation to God stands intact, "ordered in all things, and sure."

In this confidence one may rest, regardless of the noise and clamor around him. His true dwelling place is in Spirit, indestructible, immune to error's onslaughts. As he thus walks with God, he will prove that, as Mrs. Eddy writes in her interpretation of the twenty-third Psalm (Science and Health, p. 578), "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Foyer indestructible

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE FOYER, le chez-soi — ces mots sont chers à l'humanité. Au cours d'un voyage en pays lointain, on soupire parfois après l'heure où l'on retrouvera son foyer, avec tout ce qu'il comporte de doux et de précieux. Après un jour chargé, bien des hommes déposent le fardeau des affaires lorsqu'ils franchissent le seuil de leur maison. Pour se créer un chez-soi, beaucoup ont travaillé, lutté; mais le concept du foyer idéal diffère parfois grandement selon les individus.

De nos jours, dans les pays en guerre, maintes personnes qui croyaient pouvoir rentrer chez elles, ont constaté que leur maison était détruite en tout ou en partie, peut-être complètement rasée. Au milieu des ruines, elles avaient parfois de la peine à s'y reconnaître, à trouver quelques vestiges de ce qui avait été leur demeure. Sans doute leur arriva-t-il de se demander: "Mon foyer est-il d'une nature si éphémère qu'il puisse être détruit en un instant?" La Science Chrétienne enseigne que seule la manifestation visible ou matérielle du foyer peut être détruite; que notre concept reste intact, prêt à s'extérioriser quand l'occasion s'en présente. En réalité, le chez-soi est une idée, que n'atteint pas la destruction matérielle. Le fait que deux fois deux font quatre ne cesse point d'être vrai lorsqu'on efface au tableau noir les chiffres représentant la chose; de même, la véritable idée du chez-soi persiste malgré la disparition matérielle de l'immeuble qui la représentait.

Quand nous comprenons que nos pensées décident de ce que sera notre vie — heureuse et bienfaisante, ou misérable et stérile — nous commençons à mieux surveiller les pensées que nous admettons dans notre conscience. Même dans la plus belle maison, l'on n'est pas heureux si le dépit, la jalousie, les mauvaises pensées règnent dans les cœurs; à son tour, un penser maladif peut obscurcir la joie et le bonheur dont nous devrions être conscients.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'il y a un seul Entendement, Dieu, dont n'émanent que des idées pures, spirituelles et saines. Lorsque nous admettons ces idées dans notre conscience, nous les exprimons en pensant d'une manière aimable, saine et pure. Ainsi nous commençons à comprendre que notre vrai moi est la réflexion de l'Amour; que nous sommes les fils et les filles de Dieu, demeurant toujours en Sa présence, où le mal n'existe pas.

Parmi ceux qui ont dû quitter leur chez-soi et leurs possessions matériels pour s'établir dans un nouveau milieu, beaucoup ont constaté qu'en prenant avec eux des pensées d'amour et d'entraide, ils étaient affranchis des regrets et de la tristesse. S'attachant au vrai rapport, à l'indestructible relation qui les unit à Dieu, ils comprennent toujours davantage que l'homme reçoit de l'unique Père-Mère tous les biens véritables. Ils commencent à saisir ce qu'entendait Mrs. Eddy lorsqu'elle écrivait, à la page 254 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Pèlerin sur la terre, ta demeure est le ciel; étranger, tu es l'hôte de Dieu." Cette compréhension efface l'impression d'isolement, la croyance qu'on est de trop; elle apporte l'heureuse réalisation que le bien sans limites dont la source est en Dieu ne cesse de se répandre au profit de tous Ses enfants.

Dans une de ses paraboles, Jésus déclara (Matthieu 7:24, 25): "Quiconque entend mes paroles et les met en pratique sera semblable à un homme prudent qui a bâti sa maison sur le roc. La pluie est tombée, les torrents ont débordé, et les vents ont soufflé et se sont déchaînés contre cette maison-là: elle n'est pas tombée, car elle était fondée sur le roc." Nous voyons donc qu'il est inutile de perdre son temps à se demander pourquoi l'on a été entraîné dans le tourbillon de la force brutale. Si notre conscience est vraiment fondée sur le roc, sur la compréhension de la Vérité, aucun événement matériel ne peut l'ébranler, lui ravir le calme et l'assurance.

Au second livre de Samuel, David décrit en termes poétiques les qualités que doit avoir un chef, et la lumière qu'elles apportent dans la pensée; puis il ajoute (23:5): "C'est ainsi que Dieu agit envers ma maison; car il a fait avec moi une alliance éternelle, alliance parfaite en tous points et fidèlement observée. Même si, d'après les apparences, notre vie n'est pas encore à la hauteur de la vision obtenue aux heures d'illumination spirituelle, nous pouvons nous réclamer de cette alliance — promesse que l'homme tient de Dieu. Au fort des orages, aux époques d'instabilité, le rapport spirituel qui nous unit à Dieu demeure intact, une "alliance parfaite en tous points et fidèlement observée."

Dans cette confiance on trouve le repos, quels que soient les clameurs et le tumulte dont on est entouré. Notre vraie demeure est dans l'Esprit; elle est indestructible, à l'abri des attaques de l'erreur. Marchant ainsi avec Dieu, le disciple prouvera ce qu'annonce Mrs. Eddy dans son interprétation du psaume vingt-trois (*Science et Santé*, p. 578): "Oui, le bonheur et la grâce m'accompagneront tous les jours de ma vie, et j'habiterai dans la maison [la conscience] de [l'AMOUR] pour toujours."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

How Immediate Is the Danger? ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

The United States is not co-operating in the construction of Brazilian air bases, is not occupying Iceland and a number of British Atlantic outposts, is not keeping an eye on totalitarian intrigues in the New World, in anticipation of just any eventuality. It is doing so in anticipation of what many well-informed Government officials believe to be a decided probability—a German thrust against Latin America.

For many months now, but particularly since the start of the German campaigns against Yugoslavia, Greece and the Soviet Union, officials in the State and War Departments, as well as in the White House, have been aware of the existence of detailed German plans for world-wide aggression. This information has come not only from piecing together bits of information gathered in Berlin, Rome, Vichy, Madrid and a number of other Old and New World Capitals but also from fairly exact information as to the deliberations of inner Nazi circles. Added together, they present a startling picture of endless ambition and the most ruthless calculation.

In his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee last week, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, warned that the Army had positive knowledge that the menace facing the United States is far worse than the American people generally believe. Despite the heroic resistance of Great Britain and America's growing armament output, President Roosevelt recently declared that the danger to the national safety is greater than a year ago when France had fallen and Germany was unchallenged on the Continent. Now Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles says the State Department has certain information that, once Russia is beaten, Germany will turn to new aggression in Europe.

Nazis Look Beyond Europe

The Administration is convinced that Berlin's plans do not stop with the establishment of "The New Order" in Europe but extend to direct or indirect domination of all territory, peoples and resources no matter where found. What is more, the best-informed officials in Washington are persuaded that there is not a spot of land, a national rivalry, a personal weakness anywhere that is too small to be overlooked by Germany in its fight for power.

Statements that Germany is still too preoccupied with Russia and Britain to threaten the United States for some time to come—at least until this country has had the time to build impregnable defenses—are dismissed as wishful thinking by Government officials. They point out that with Russia defeated, Germany would have an immense, perfectly trained army free to move in any direction and no longer hampered by the spectre of an undefeated Red Army on its Eastern flank.

Why is it not logical, it is asked, for Hitler to detour Britain, send his legions swarming down through Spain and French North Africa and reach the Atlantic at Dakar, some 1,500 miles northeast of South America? What is to prevent German transport planes and motor-propelled barges from crossing that 1,500 miles of ocean? Of course, men and equipment would be lost, but losses are expected in war and Germany has given no indication of a shortage of men or material.

Could U. S. Prevent Invasion?

What is more, could the United States or any of the Latin American nations prevent this invasion? It is an open question here. That is why Washington is aiding in the construction and expansion of Brazilian harbors and airfields. That is why General Marshall and the President have pleaded with Congress not to send the selectees, National Guardsmen and reserve officers home. And that is why every diplomatic maneuver is being used by this country to encourage Latin American resistance to Nazi intrigues at home.

Furthermore, despite American occupation of Iceland and the President's clear warning on May 27 that Atlantic outposts must not fall into hostile hands, it is necessary to report that many War and Navy Department officials doubt if the United States could beat Germany to the punch at Dakar, the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands in the event that Berlin decided the time had come to seize them.

Although not advertising the fact, the armed services are doubtful if they have the men, equipment or transportation needed for the seizure of Dakar. With the selectees and National Guardsmen unable to leave the Western Hemisphere, with the regular Army diluted to form trained nuclei for the newcomers and with the Marines busy in Iceland, there is no sanguine assurance that this country could make the move and make it successfully.

It is for these reasons that hardly an official appears before Congress without emphasizing that time is of the essence. Time is necessary for the construction of tanks, planes and other types of equipment. It is necessary for the building of the air and sea bases in Brazil and the newly-acquired ring of defense bases in the Atlantic. It is necessary for the British to grow so strong that Hitler would not dare to start on a Latin American adventure with Britain on his flank. America has a stop-watch in its hands these days.

The Country Speaks: California

Endlessly Stretches the White Shining Road ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

If gasless week ends do come, suppose we just chalk up on the garage wall the gasoline and pleasure mileage the war emergency owes us, and look forward to the time when the pursuit of happiness again will lead far, far down the open road. There will be a plenitude of fine new places to visit in that more peaceful day.

Map makers of the tentative school out this way are becoming proficient in the sketching of a sweeping, curving, heavy black line on tall maps of the Western Hemisphere, a black line that stretches from what looks like an eye in the eagle-like head of the North American continent—Fairbanks, Alaska—clear down to Valparaiso, Chile, and across the narrowing base of South America to Buenos Aires. Through the Panama Region the heavy black line almost fills the narrow distance between the country's coasts, but that is merely the way of road maps: they always seem to run much straighter and to be much broader on paper than they are in actuality.

The wide sweeping line showing the 14,000 mile highway is not solid black right now. There are stretches in it that the chart-makers fill in with little chains of zeros meaning no road at all, and parallel wavy lines meaning something like "there's a road here but doubt that you can get through except in dry weather."

The Highway Grows

In very recent years, however, the solid black line has grown in length, and in the present period of defense planning for the entire Hemisphere it may be supposed that it will grow to an extent that will close all the gaps.

There's a naval base nearing completion up on the Aleutian Islands—the beak of that Alaskan eagle's head which points rather obviously at Japan. Another such base is to be established at Trinidad, just off the coast of Venezuela on the north coast of South America. These and other considerations of a stern military character give the current impulsion to the building of highways which will provide the vital third line of transport to these and other hemisphere outposts of the Nation's defense structure.

Even in these days pleasure-bent motorists with the time and inclination may and do travel from up near the corner of southeast Alaska down to the City of Mexico.

Some leave the heavy black or red lines on the standard road maps and cut off on to trails which even the makers of tentative charts treat with caution. But these motorists are of the adventurous type to whom maps and charts are mere restrictive devices designed to thwart high emprise. They show their contempt for such scraps of paper by being forever hauled out of water holes and sand pits. They are the pioneers of the great open spaces.

Gaps in the Highway

Pacific Coast motorists, notorious for their all-year peregrinations, balk a little at having to go east to Laredo, Texas, in order to start off on a safe and comfortable road to Mexico City. Their natural road lies south from Nogales, Arizona, but returned explorers warn against this western Mexico road between Guaymas and Culiacan. This is one of the wavy gaps in the broad black line, and one which will have to be filled in with construction work before the ideal path from Buenos Aires to Nome can be called open to traffic.

In the north, on the tentative map, the string of zeroes indicating "no road" extends from Hazelton in British Columbia up through the Peace River country, across Yukon Territory and into Alaska's back door. This vital extension of a transport route to augment the shipping and air lines which now operate northward from Seattle, is in the hands of an international commission for recommendation. Some members of the Commission favor an international authority, equipped with funds and power to act, to hasten construction of a serviceable military highway linking Canada and the United States geographically and in joint ownership, and to give both Nations quicker access to and greater responsibility for protecting what amounts to an Asiatic frontier.

An economic depression, with its great need for employment, brought about the construction in the West of some of mankind's greatest works. The necessities of the present military emergency seem about to compel a joining of the two Americas by auto highway such as air and sea lines have not been able to achieve.

A few gasless week ends now may be a fair trade for a trip later on to Bogota, Antofagasta and points south.

To Change the Subject:

'A Wonderful Place—Brown's ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

There is today little that is recognizable about the gallant newspapers which are still appearing regularly in London. The Observer, for one, is so wan and shrunken that a person can only receive it with bated breath and a murmured salute to its courage and faithfulness in the face of national crisis. But, on the outer page of the latest issue I have seen, there was something that arrested my attention. It was an advertisement of Brown's Hotel, in Dover Street, in the West End; and it made a point of the fact that Brown's offers the "latest design of Air Raid Shelter, completed March, 1941. Gasproof, blastproof, floodproof. Fitted with comfortable bunks and seating." All of which made me remember furiously.

For Brown's has long been one of my chosen hotels. Landing at Southampton or Plymouth or wherever, taking the first available train up to London, I have drifted naturally to Brown's. The same head porter would receive me; or could he be a successor shaped to the same pattern? Anyhow, he had come straight out of the pages of Dickens: his plumpness, his majesty of gold braid, his florid complexion, his indescribable assurance. If he wasn't the same head porter of two years before, he was practically a twin. One could never tell them apart. I can hear him now, after one had been in the hotel only a few hours: "Yes, Miss, your sister has gone out—to the hairdresser, I believe she said. No, Miss, your father has not yet come back from the office; but he said he would be in for tea."

A wonderful place, Brown's—perhaps hardly credible today. I can remember the time when, for most of us, there were no private bathrooms; when one emerged each morning at a summons from a little mob-capped maid and trudged along a dim hall, past a morning window drenched in dusty sunshine, down several steps and around a corner, to where a steaming bath waited. Clasping one's soap and sponge, holding one's dressing-gown tightly, praying that one would be unobserved.

I can recall, too, when to lock a door at Brown's was a distinct misdemeanor which it might require several days to live down. No need to lock doors there. No one did. For, after all, whom would one mistrust? Staying at Brown's would be jolly people up from the country, children on school holidays with their parents, now and then an American brave enough to risk a hotel where there was no central heating—no, not even the pretense.

I have been at Brown's in the early days of autumn, when the weather turned suddenly frigid and living conditions were positively arctic. I've had to get up from the writing-table to thaw out my hands before a flicker of coal fire; I've had to dash from bed to scalding bath to woolen clothes with the least possible intervals between. But there was always a cup of tea in readiness, be it early morning or late afternoon. The service at Brown's, not excepting that of the head porter, is superlative.

All this was a long time ago. It is years since Brown's installed "fitted basins" in the bedrooms; and at least a reasonable increase in the number of bathrooms. There is central heating and, as I hope, still in spring the spectacle of window-boxes filled with perky pink English daisies, nodding. And now, it seems, Brown's has met the demand for proper air raid facilities. Quite fitting and proper, as anyone would know. But I should like so much to be sure that the Dickensian head porter would be stationed at the entrance to the underground shelter. Otherwise, I would take my chances with him above stairs.

General Education Board Nears End of Its Task

$271,307,835 expended by fund for general education, child growth and Southern schools.

By Robert Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After 39 years of service to American education, the General Education Board, founded by the late John D. Rockefeller in 1902, one of the most influential grants in the history of education, is preparing to put up the shutters and lock the doors. The Board has expended a total of $271,307,835.18 for the advancement of education, $151,786,006.37 from principal and $119,521,828.81 from income over its long period of operations. As of Dec. 31, 1940, the unappropriated assets of the Board amounted to about $14,000,000, which were nearly all taken up by previous commitments.

Actually the Board will not conclude work for a few years, but will operate on a greatly diminished scale to continue support to long-term projects still under way. It will, however institute few new research and experimental programs.

In recent years the Board's activities have been confined to three fields—general education, child growth and development, and Southern education. Before work was started in the first two of these fields, Southern education, agricultural experimentation, endowment of small colleges and grants to enable schools to raise economic levels of members of the teaching profession engaged the attention of the Board.

Program Nears End

During 1940, it wound up its program of general education which had as its aim the improvement of the care and education of young persons aged 12 to 20 years and on which it spent a total of $8,500,000 in the past eight years.

Its program for child growth and development, also begun in 1933 for research into the education of children from infancy through primary school age, drew near a close last year. A total of about $1,700,000 has been appropriated for work in this field.

As the funds near the bottom of the coffers, the Board is again turning its major attention for the few remaining years to the field which first absorbed its attention—Southern education. For this purpose, the Board has appropriated a total of $97,500,000 in 39 years, of which $39,000,000 was for Negro education and $58,000,000 to the benefit of other Southern children.

The Board carries out none of its projects. Its funds have gone to organizations already at work in the various fields which are without sufficient funds. Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, lawyer, has been head of the Board and the Rockefeller Foundation since 1936.

Prior to his founding of the Board in 1902, Mr. Rockefeller, who made his fortune from a vast empire of oil companies he developed, aided with large sums many educational activities under the auspices of his own religious denomination. As his fortune increased, however, his interest in education broadened and the General Education Board was founded and authorized to distribute money to any denomination without limitation.

The Board was dedicated in its charter to "the promotion of education within the United States without distinction of race, sex, or creed." While Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to the Board from 1902 through 1921 constituted practically the entire principal fund, smaller gifts came from Mrs. Anna T. Jeanes, the estate of Laura Spelman Rockefeller, and the estate of Lucy M. Spelman.

The Board's interest in general education, in the narrower sense of this term used by the Board to mean the improvement of the care and education of teen-age young people, grew out of a survey to determine the most important needs and opportunities for improvement of education. The field of the secondary school and the junior college was found to be the most important area to which the Board could contribute.

The original purpose of this program was supplemented after investigation by two other aims—first, to help meet the economic problems of youth, and, second, to help make democracy work better through increased loyalty and more intelligent citizenship on the part of young people.

"As the Board's work in the area of general education comes to a close," the 1940 annual report says, "it is evident that these purposes are shared by an increasingly large body of educators and other citizens who have a deep concern in the preservation and development of the democratic way of life."

Response of Schools

It was found that while revolutionary economic and social changes had occurred in recent decades, schools responded very slowly to the new trends of the period. The Board's policy was, therefore, directed to aid groups of educators and citizens who were seeking to gear education to the changing world.

In keeping with this policy, the Board has aided such groups as the American Youth Commission, the National Education Association, the Progressive Education Association, the American Association of Junior Colleges and such state agencies as the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the Michigan State Department of Public Instruction, the Washington State Planning Council, and many universities, colleges and school systems.

The Board's program of research in child growth and development continued efforts begun by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, also set up by Mr. Rockefeller and grants of which had aided materially in establishing centers for research at the age level of the nursery school before 1929. Accordingly the Board supported infancy studies and gave assistance to studies of adolescence.

Long-term child research programs at California Columbia, Harvard and Western Reserve Universities have been aided by the Board.

When Mr. Rockefeller made his first grant to the Board, he called attention to the educational needs of the people of the Southern states and indicated his special interest therein. The Board has given continuous attention throughout its existence to this aim.

"Notable gains" in all phases of Southern education during the four decades of the present century, a concurrent period with the life of the Board, was reported by the organization. It stressed that Southern states have demonstrated their wish to provide adequate educational facilities, emphasizing that they appropriate a higher percentage of their revenues for education than other parts of the country.

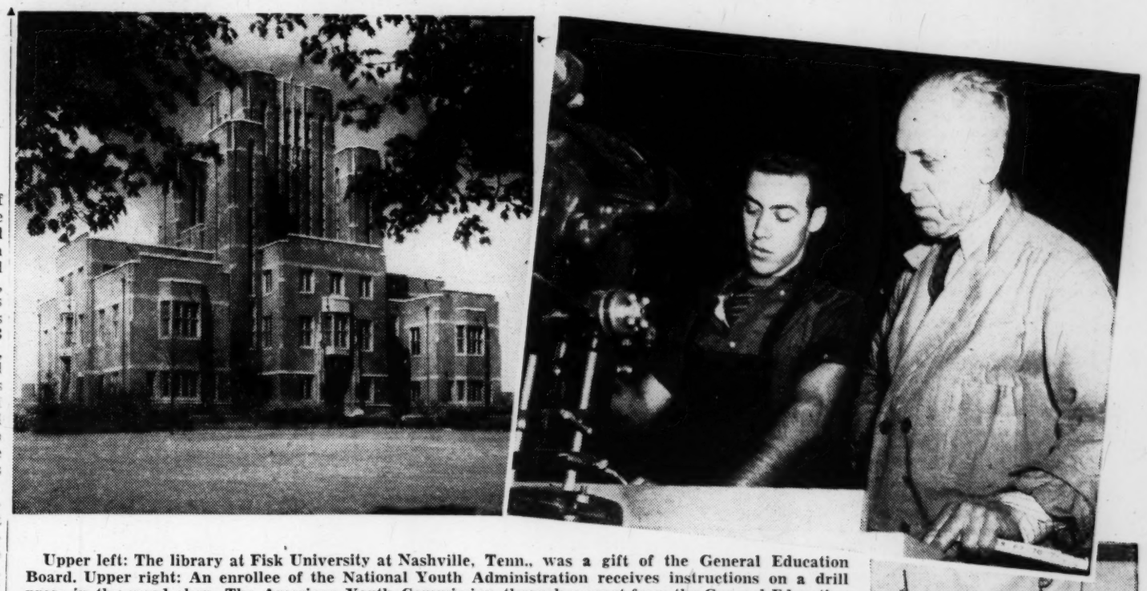
In spite of this, however, expenditures for schooling in the South are "seriously inadequate to afford a reasonably complete system of schools for all the youth of both races," the Board holds.

"When viewed in terms of its obvious needs," it says, "the South is still confronted with substantial inadequacies in personnel and facilities for education and research.

"Low salaries of teachers in several of the States, and, particularly in the case of negro teachers, the inadequacy of facilities for their preparation hamper the recruitment and development of qualified teaching personnel. A number of privately maintained higher institutions face grave financial difficulties."

In its work in this area the Board concentrated on two factors of the problem—the economic and financial resources of the people to support adequate schools and the competent administration of public education. To these ends the Board funded organized agencies that had rural improvement as their dominant aim and provided grants to state universities and state departments for development of public high schools and administrative divisions.

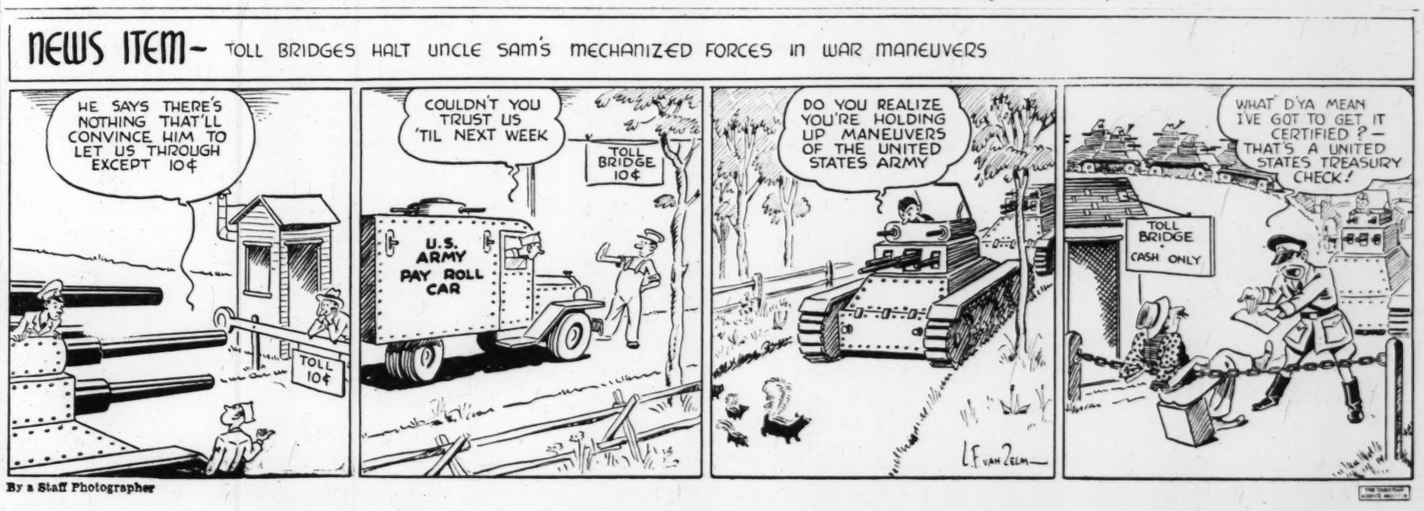
Concern with the education of Southern Negroes has been a big factor of the Board's Southern education program. It has made gifts to negro institutions and provided funds for support of state agents for negro schools in state departments of education, aided absorption of private schools into the public school system, and the improvement of rural teaching through the training of teachers in service and the use of new materials of instruction.



Upper left: The library at Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., was a gift of the General Education Board. Upper right: An enrollee of the National Youth Administration receives instructions on a drill press in the wood shop. The American Youth Commission, through a grant from the General Education Board, has devised tests for the selection and assignment of enrollees to camps where special opportunities for vocational training are offered. Lower right: A grant from the General Education Board to Ohio State University and the Progressive Education Association makes possible the use of the radio for music lessons in this Cleveland public school.

Young America Looks Ahead

These eager young Americans look out from a background of various issues of "Building America," a magazine issued by the Society for Curriculum Study with the aid of the General Education Board.


NEWS ITEM- TOLL BRIDGES HALT UNCLE SAM'S MECHANIZED FORCES IN WAR MANEUVERS
HE SAYS THERE'S NOTHING THAT'LL CONVINCE HIM TO LET US THROUGH EXCEPT 10¢
TOLL 10¢
COULDN'T YOU TRUST US 'TIL NEXT WEEK
TOLL BRIDGE 10¢
U.S. ARMY PAY ROLL CAR
DO YOU REALIZE YOU'RE HOLDING UP MANEUVERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY
L.F. VAN ZELM
WHAT D'YA MEAN I'VE GOT TO GET IT CERTIFIED ?— THAT'S A UNITED STATES TREASURY CHECK!
TOLL BRIDGE CASH ONLY

By a Staff Photographer

Cronin Sees Dykes' Shadow Trailing Right Behind—Bellevue Team to Try Again

Red Sox Manager Finds He's Still Being Followed

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every once in a while in the heat of the 1940 American League pennant race Joe Cronin paused, looked around, and saw a dark, unfamiliar form behind him. Ie couldn't have been a shadow, because Joe is tall and on the slender side, and the stalking figure was short, thick set. At the close of the season the Red Sox skipper looked again and it was then that he recognized the grinning face of James J. Dykes, the little round man leader of the White Sox.

This year it is happening all over again, but Cronin hopes the story will have a happier ending. As he came to the Hub for a three-game Fenway Park series today, Dykes was a mere 1½ contests in back of the third-place Red Sox.

Needs Power

With the best pitching in the league exclusive of the monopolizing Yankees, the White Sox will be a continuous source of concern for Cronin until the curtain has dropped on the campaign late in September. If Dykes had a little power to go with his high class hurling, even the Yankees might be seeing that dark, thick-set figure behind them. But until Jimmy adds a few hitters to his pay roll, third or fourth is as high as he can hope to land.

Dykes' regular operators on the mound are Ted Lyons, Buck Ross, Ed Smith, Johnny Rigney and Thornton Lee. Lyons, one of the wonders of baseball, and Rigney, who was rejected in the draft, have been White Sox property since the beginning, but the rest of the boys are cast-offs. Ross and Smith had their start under Connie Mack at Philadelphia. Lee couldn't satisfy the Indians. Johnny Humphries, who gets an occasional start, was also turned adrift by the Clevelands.

At Second Base

Dykes has made a couple of shifts since his last appearance at Fenway. In place of Bill Knickerbocker at second base he has either Don Kolloway or Jimmy Webb. Kolloway is a 190-pound recruit out of Oklahoma City, who should develop into quite a hitter when he grows up. He stands six-foot-three.

A few weeks ago Dykes bragged about Dario Lodigiani—how he had started the Italian-American boy at third base and couldn't get him out of there. But at the moment young Bob Kennedy, one of the rookie sensations of '40, is planted at the far turn. Lodigiani must have cooled off, in the words of the ball player. Webb, too, has played a few games at third and is a handy man to have around your infield, if you have an infield.

Minus .300 Man

Although often conversationally inclined, the manager of the White Sox shuts up like a clam when hitters are mentioned. He came into town minus a regular in the .300 class. Luke Appling, in the .290s, is high man. The list tapers off to Tom Turner, reserve catcher, who is down around .100. Dykes hopes that Myril Hoag, veteran outfielder secured a while ago from the Browns, will eventually add power to the order.

Tex Hughson, the lanky rookie from Kyle, Texas, will pitch the second game of the series tomorrow for the Red Sox. He will be in search of his fourth victory and his second over the White Sox. Tex stopped the Windy City outfit July 16 with a four-hitter, 2-1, in which he pitched shutout ball after the first inning.

Ever since Cronin took charge at third base, there has been talk of converting Jim Tabor into an outfielder. As a matter of fact, he has an outfielder's arm and never has been dependable as a defensive infielder. It sounds like a worthwhile experiment and probably would find Tabor an agreeable subject.

Roosevelt Bowl Series Enters Second Day Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., July 22—The possibility of another white-capped sou'wester whipping across blue Buzzards Bay whetted the racing appetites this morning of the Marblehead yachtsmen competing in the Roosevelt Bowl Thirty Square Meter championship, and the other invited guests of hospitable Beverly Yacht Club.

Spinnakers and genoas were still drying in the sun at this port this morning, after yesterday's spanking first day encounter. And the talk around the porch of the Beverly Yacht Club centered mostly on defending champion John Lawrence's Moose.

It was generally conceded that Moose and Lawrence once again produced a timely race in taking the first encounter. The wind was a little more than Moose's liking, yet the Lawrence-tillered craft "cut the corners" for the gun.

Mittamar Late

All six Thirty Square Meters were in the running with the exception of Edward Mitton's Mittamar II, which was late starting. Dan Watson with Lill Singva took starting gun honors, with Ned Ginn's Pilgrim, sole Beverly Yacht Club entry, right astern. Ginn had the reputedly "lemon" Pilgrim discovering new speed formulas up the wind.

Lill Singva kept her first pace most of the way windward to Angelica Bell before overstanding along with Pilgrim and Roulette, sailed by owner Linc Davis.

Moose Sneaks In

Meanwhile, Moose was honking smartly, keeping wind clear and slicing down some of the early advantages of the leaders. When the others overstood Moose edged ahead at the turning mark with a two-second lift over Pilgrim, Lill Singva, Viking, Roulette following, seconds apart, and Mittamar a bad last.

Places changed quickly on the spinnaker run, with Pilgrim dropping sadly to the larger "kites" of the invaders.

At the leeward mark, it was Moose, Viking, Roulette, Lill Singva, Pilgrim, and Mittamar. Viking had trouble dousing spinnaker and lost valuable time to Roulette, who then began showing her true speed in the heavy going as she almost caught Moose for the lead.

Mrs. duPont Wins

With the switch of second and third berths, the order remained unchanged on the short leg homeward.

In the Yankee One Designs, Mrs. Felix duPont and her Tara was first across the line after Dick Wakeman's Monsoon miscalculated on navigation. It was a duplication of last year's opening victory for Mrs. duPont and Tara.

In the cruising class, Lazy Lass, helmed by Major J. Casey, took finish honors, while in the Hereshoff 12-footers, Jack Miller's Miss M was first.

Roosevelt Bowl

First Race

Name and Owner	Pts.
1—Moose, John Lawrence	6
2—Roulette II, Linc Davis	5
3—Viking, Alfred E. Chase	4
4—Lill Singva, D. E. Watson	3
5—Pilgrim, Edwin Ginn	2
6—Mittamar II, Edward Mitton	1

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .338; Mize, St. Louis, .335.

Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 69; Reiser, Brooklyn, and Hack, Chicago, 64.

Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 66; Camilli, Brooklyn, 62.

Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 110; Moore, St. Louis, 108.

Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 26; Reiser, Brooklyn, 24.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 8; Elliott, Pittsburgh, and Moore, Boston, 7.

Home runs—Ott, New York, 18; Nicholson, Chicago, 17.

Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Hopp, St. Louis, 9.

Pitching—(based on 10 or more decisions) Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-0; Hubbell, New York, 9-3.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Man's Store Fenway Park

Three Players Share Lead In Chess Tourney

ST. LOUIS, July 22 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York, Erich W. Marchand of St. Louis and Bruno Schmidt, Detroit, shared first place in the National Open Chess tournament Championship Class today with two victories apiece.

Fine, defending titlist, gained the second round with a 26-move victory over Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, California State champion. Marchand advanced over George Sturgis of Boston and Schmidt defeated Fred Anderson of St. Louis.

L. W. Stephens of New York lost his match to Joseph Rauch of Montreal, Canada.

Boris Blumin of New York, former Canadian champion, and Weaver Adams of Dedham, Mass., adjourned their match, after two hours of play, until this afternoon.

The Championship Class finals will be played Saturday.

Flatbush Alarmed

BROOKLYN, July 22 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers "winning pitchers" aren't winning and great is the consternation in Flatbush.

No one is more discouraged than Whitlow Wyatt, who up until the All-Star game at Detroit was recognized as the year's best pitcher in the National League. Since then he hasn't won a game and has been beaten three times.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	245	75	97	17	64	.396
Cronin	300	56	101	6	55	.337
Foxx	286	62	88	14	65	.308
Tabor	282	32	82	9	60	.291
Di Maggio	356	78	101	5	29	.284
Peacock	149	13	42	0	18	.282
Finney	327	57	89	3	30	.272
Doerr	255	32	66	9	53	.259
Pytlak	196	18	48	1	22	.245
Fox	78	8	19	0	8	.244
Newsome	135	13	32	1	11	.237
Spence	152	14	33	2	21	.217
Carey	11	3	1	0	2	.091

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	270	31	89	0	14	.330
Moore	253	29	72	4	29	.285
Sisti	269	35	73	1	26	.271
Rowell	314	35	84	4	30	.268
Hassett	173	22	46	0	9	.266
West	265	35	63	8	40	.238
Waner	120	10	27	0	9	.225
Miller	311	28	69	4	35	.222
Masi	105	8	23	0	8	.219
Roberge	5	1	1	0	1	.200
Berres	144	9	25	0	10	.174
Montgomery	12	0	2	0	0	.167
Gremp	28	0	1	0	2	.036

Court Cutup —By Pap'

Frank KOVACS
-THE SLENDER CALIFORNIAN SHAPES UP AS THE MAN TO BEAT IN THE NATIONALS !!
THAT'S ALL
FRANK INSISTS THAT HIS CLOWNING DAYS ARE BEHIND HIM
MOVING UP
HE WAS RANKED THIRD FOR 1940
HE WON THE NATIONAL INDOOR SINGLES CROWN IN OKLAHOMA CITY
PAP'

AP Features

Frank Kovacs insists that he is through with clowning!

And just to prove that he was in dead earnest, Kovacs battled his way through the field to take the New Jersey State title at Orange without once resorting to the antics which had the tennis fathers pulling their hair last season.

Kovacs, you see, is determined to win the national singles crown at Forest Hills. As a matter of fact, it is vital to him that he do so, figuring, as he does, that the crown will be a mighty handy thing to have whether he is called into the Army, turns pro or remains an amateur.

No one appreciates better than he that his antics on the court have given him an individual stamp. The tennis spectators thoroughly enjoy his capers if the applause from the galleries were a true indication of their feelings. And Kovacs openly appreciated the fact that his clowning made good copy for the newspapers, a little item which seems very important to Kovacs as he maps out his campaign.

In beating Jackie Kramer in the final of the New Jersey tourney, Kovacs gave ample evidence that he is likely to be that man to beat in the national championships. He finished behind Don McNeill and Bobby Riggs in the rankings last year after he had been established in the same role. His failure a year ago he readily explains—he simply clowned too much. Kovacs didn't clown just for the fun of it. Somewhere, he picked up the notion that a bit of clowning would serve to relieve the tension, sort of keep him loosened up. Well, now he is convinced that he was too relaxed by his capers and couldn't concentrate properly on the job at hand. This year, he is definitely going to risk a bit of tension and steer clear of all temptations to clown.

New Baseball Instructions For Youngsters

"How to Play," giving instructions on the fundamentals of playing the various positions on the diamond, as well as batting, is the latest addition to the baseball library produced by C. C. Spink & Sons, St. Louis, Mo., publishers of The Sporting News, national baseball weekly.

Instructions on pitching are given by Paul Derringer of Cincinnati; on catching by Ray Schalk, formerly of the Chicago White Sox; on batting, playing second base, shortstop and third base by Rogers Hornsby, former National League batting champion and infielder; on playing first base by George Sisler, former St. Louis Browns star; on playing the outfield by Joe DiMaggio of the Yankees, and on base running by Bernie de Viveiros, former minor league manager.

Copies of "How to Play" may be obtained from the publishers at 25 cents a copy.

Vermont Tennis

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 22 (AP)—Roger Brackett, of Brattleboro, won the Vermont men's singles closed tennis championship for the second year in a row yesterday, defeating Norman Myers, of Burlington, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

Myers teamed with Paul Deboer, of Montpelier, to win the doubles crown, defeating Edwin and Lawrence Simpson, of St. Albans, 7-9, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Chicago Cubs, desperate for a first baseman, bought Zeke Bonura from Washington Senators.

Marshall Family Pair Plays Admirable Golf in Tourney

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three consecutive birdies on such holes as the seventh, eighth, and ninth at Oyster Harbors would be a scintillating contribution for any topnotch professional or amateur golfer in either private or tournament play, but such a performance by a father-and-son combination, playing alternate shots, is nothing short of dazzling. That is exactly what Howard W. Marshall and his son, Fuller, did as a wind-up to their round of 79 which won the pater et filius annual tournament on the Osterville course this last weekend by a margin of five strokes over the field.

The Marshalls began their round at the 10th hole and when they had rolled up 45 strokes for that nine their prospects looked anything but bright for bettering the gross 84 already turned in by Joe Galvin and Joe, Jr., or of matching the prospective total of Joe and his son Francis, last year's winners, who had not played by the time the Marshalls finished.

But wait! The Marshalls are currently enjoying a streak of golfing sensationalism. At the Woodland 11th a month ago, Father Howard banged his tee shot into the cup for an ace. Last Saturday at Brae Burn H. Walker Marshall, Jr., cracked his tee shot into the cup at the 12th.

Quite a Sight

He was playing with his father, brother, and Grandpa Newton Marshall. At the 12th the group ahead stood aside to allow the Marshalls to go through. They saw something. Grandpa, who has been pretty nifty with the clubs for a number of years; Howard, Sr., and Fuller all landed on the green before son Walker stepped up and laced his into the cup. Among those in the group which watched this family all-star performance was Chester Godfrey, who got a thrill out of witnessing somebody else do what he had done on another short hole years ago.

With this digression, we move along to the Marshalls at Oyster Harbors, after their mediocre 45. They got away to a par-four coming back at the regular first hole, a bogey six at the second and then saw a 10-footer drop for a deuce at the third. They were trapped at the fourth, but a 30-foot putt made amends. They went one over at the short fifth, but parred the sixth and then went all ablaze with drives, approaches, and 10- to 15-foot putts for birdie threes on the finishing holes, widing up with a 34.

Interesting Prelude

The father-and-son tournament at Oyster Harbors made an interesting prelude to the approaching "daddy" of all the father-and-son tournaments in this part of the world—the annual family party at Winchester, Aug. 5 and 6. We suggest that fathers and sons put that down in their date books right now and make their plans accordingly In that tournament Joe Galvin and his two sons will have a chance to get another cup to go along with the one Joe and Francis won last year at the Cape. Seth Besse and Seth, Jr., of New Bedford, who tied with Dave Whiteside and his sun Malcolm for the family honors at Oyster Harbors a couple of years ago, also figure on doing better at Winchester than the 85 they had Saturday, although it is only fair to say that they played in a high wind, whereas the Sunday performers had perfect conditions.

Watching some of the individual shots that the Galvins hit, father as well as the two sons, I can't imagine their taking 84's. They just couldn't get the ball into the cup under three strokes from around the edges of the greens, as I saw Joe and Joe, Jr., do at the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th. That simply eats up strokes and the figures on the board give no indication of the general merits of play.

Watched For Years

For years I have watched these boys and their father perform at Winchester, back to the time when tiny Francis, excited with the game and keyed up from one year's end to another over the father-and-son, tackled his father at breakfast the day after one of those tournaments and said:

"Dad, I want you to promise me you'll play with me instead of Joe the first day next year."

Dad promised; then wanted to know why the request.

"I want you when you aren't tired," said Francis.

A. O. and Jack Wellman won the net at Oyster Harbors with 91-23—68. Last year the father won the net, at 69, with his son A. O., Jr., but this time they were 73. W. H. Danforth and his younger son, Teddy, appeared headed for a remarkable net when they started off 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5, 4, for it was Teddy's first tournament venture and they had a liberal handicap. A session in the woods at the eighth resulted in a seven and then came the start of a real collapse when the father missed the ninth green by no more than an inch, whereupon they got all tangled up in a bunker and finally came up with an eight. After that their troubles piled up.

O'Donnell's Shots

Saw John O'Donnell of Woodland play a couple of glorious iron shots at Oyster Harbors Sunday, one an approach a foot from the cup for a birdie at the sixth and second a No. 7-iron that struck 10 inches or so beyond the pin at the eighth and had so much bite that it stopped less than two feet from the hole for another birdie. He three-putted two greens and had a 36 out. He tells men he and Fred J. Wright, Jr., are teaming up for the Jaques Cup four-ball this week.

O'Donnell is what might be termed a birdie-or-bogey golfer. In the State open at Oyster Harbors he went from 72 to 86. Once at Miami he had a 92 one round and 66 the next. But the prize was at Commonwealth when he played a morning nine holes in 51 with John Corcoran, then went out in the afternoon and did a 39-28—67.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at Boston
Cleveland at New York
Detroit at Washington
St. Louis at Philadelphia

National League

Boston at Chicago
Brooklyn at Cincinnati
New York at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh

Tomorrow

American League

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington (night).
St. Louis at Philadelphia (night).
Cleveland at Washington.

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (n'ht).
Brooklyn at Cincinnati (night).
New York at St. Louis.

The attendance at nine all-star games has averaged just under 45,000.

Women Stars Win Morning Net Rounds

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 22 (AP)—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York, seeded first in the women's field, ran up against stubborn resistance today from Jane Stanton of Los Angeles, Calif., but won by scores of 6—1, 7—5, to enter the third round of the 54th annual Seabright Invitation tennis tournament.

Miss Stanton was easy for the tourney favorite in the first set but rallied in the second to make a battle of it. She tied the score at 4-all after trailing by 4—2 and held her own until Mrs. Cooke broke her service in the 11th game.

Third-seeded Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., won her second-round match easily over Mrs. Helen P. Rhibany, of Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—1.

Second-seeded Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., pointing for her fourth Sea Bright title, made short work of Shirley Catton of Alameda, Calif., winning in two love sets.

Women's Singles (Second Round)

Mrs. S. Palfrey Cooke, New York, defeated Jane Stanton, Los Angeles, 6—1, 7—5.

Margaret Osborne, San Francisco,, defeated Katherine Winthrop,, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.

Dorothy M. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. Helen P. Rhibany, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—1.

Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, defeated Doris Hart, Miami, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Shirley Catton, Alameda, Calif., 6—0, 6—0.

Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, defeated Patricia Canning, Hidden Valley, Calif., 6—4, 6—4.

Donovan Tied For Lead in Southie Junior Sailing

John Donovan and John Stapleton were locked for the lead after yesterday's first day activities for the junior sailing championship of the South Boston Yacht Club. The series, which continued today and is scheduled to be concluded tomorrow, will decide South Boston's representative in the South Shore "north" series championship beginning next Monday.

Close behind in the point standing after yesterday's three races, are Bobby Ware and Paul Morrison.

Donovan picked up a first, third and fifth in yesterday's encounters, while Stapleton was second, first and sixth to tie for the lead.

Prices Announced At Longwood C. C.

Longwood Cricket Club, in applications for tickets mailed to subscribers, today announced the price scale for seats to the national doubles tennis championships which will be played on the Chestnut Hill courts the week of Aug. 18.

Full series tickets, admitting patrons both to the grandstand and the club grounds on all days of the tournament, have been priced at $10. The short series tickets, carrying the same privileges as the full series but good only on the days of the semi-finals and final, will sell for $5.50. A box seating six for the full series will cost $65, while one seating four for the full series will cost $45.

All applications for tickets must be received on or before Aug. 11. Tickets are not returnable and no refunds will be made.

Hank Edwards, hitting star of the Three I League, is a Cleveland farm hand. He plays with Cedar Rapids.

The Baltimore Orioles are planning a major league tie-up after this season. Difficulty in getting players, as an independent, is the reason.

Cochrane and Chew to Seek Second Jaques Cup Victory

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clarence "Kid" Cochrane and Johnny Chew, the Bellevue team which surprised everyone from the caddies to the officials by winning the Jaques Cup at The Country Club last year, plan to try for the grand old trophy again this week end.

They intend to prove that their victory over the first-line golfers of this State can happen again, and are ready to show their heels to the field beginning with Friday's qualifying round at the Clyde Street layout.

The rest of the field, of course, is waiting to be shown, especially since the Cochrane-Chew victory a year ago was their first major tournament win.

Campaigners

Cochrane, a golf campaigner for more than 30 years, and Chew, who has been trying for 10, formed their partnership in this same event two years ago after the "Kid" had voluntarily resigned from his association with Howard Paul of Bear Hill sc that the Wakefield player could "get a better partner." Howard might have done better to hang on to Clarence for a couple more tries.

The first year of their partnership they failed to qualify for the first flight and landed in the second flight for the Clyde Cup, where they lost their first-round match to none other than Howard Paul and his partner, Mel Merritt, now M. G. A. President.

Just Qualified

Last year they just got in under the first-flight qualifying deadline of 74 with their 73, only to launch their successful march through the four match play rounds of Saturday and Sunday. In their match against Emery Stratton and Jack McCarthy, they teamed for a better-ball of 67—good enough in any league.

This Jaques Cup affair marks the only time they compete as a unit. Last Saturday Cochrane played in the Winchester four-ball tourney with Henry Wischausen, also of Bellevue. They qualified for the first flight but they had the misfortune to run smack into the victorious Martin twins in the first round.

Tri-State Player

Chew, who is known for his ability to putt under pressure, had a hand in bringing the MacColl Trophy to Massachusetts in the annual Tri-State matches at Oyster Harbors last month. Called into the singles play when Bobby Knowles was detained at Camp Edwards, he won one of a possible two points in his matches with Rhode Island and Connecticut golfers and aided in the Bay State's near sweep of the singles play.

The Kid, salesman for a steel fabrication business in Melrose, was a former hockey player, having starred for Melrose High School, M. I. T., and latter the old Boston Arena team. That was back in 1914. His nickname was given him by his two older brothers, Clifford and Albert, and has stuck through all the years.

Strong Teams

In the Jaques Cup tournament, Chew and Cochrane will have their work cut out to get by the many outstanding combinations that will be shooting for the trophy. The Martins, Leo and Edward, have split up after winning the Winchester four-ball. State and New England champion Leo will play with his pal, Joe Monahan, Jr., while Edward will play with Joe's father. All were former members of Sandy Burr.

In addition there will be the pairings of Ted Bishop and Emery Stratton, and the youthful combination of Jimmy Danahy and Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill. Mel Demarais and Ray Marad, who went to the final of the Winchester tournament, will probably not appear together, for Marad's vacation is over and he cannot make the Friday tournaments. It is expected that the usual quota of around 40 teams will be on hand.

Divot Digging

Playing the course for the first time, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester yesterday toured Tedesco Country Club in 67 to set a new record for the layout . . . He broke by one the record established by Tony Manero of Salem in 1937 . . . Even with his record, however, McSpaden came in second to Manero in the pro-amateur tourney yesterday, as the former national open champion teamed with Lionel MacDuff to post a 66-69—135 . . . McSpaden, playing with Charles Eaton of Winchester, had 67-69—136.

* * *

Qualifying honors in the women's invitation four-ball tournament at Essex yesterday were taken by Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, Jr., of Essex and Harriet Cole of Andover, a high handicap team, who used their stroke-a-hole advantage to post a net 70 . . . Best gross score was turned in by Mrs. Donald Belcher of Winchester and Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport with their 78 . . . Match play began today.

Charles Johnson of Walpole scored a 75 to win the qualifying medal in the annual junior tournament at Wianno yesterday . . . He held a two-stroke edge over Harold Davis of Woods Hole . . . He scored an ace at the 195-yard fifth with a brassie, and barely missed another when he put his iron shot less than a foot from the cup at the 155-yard ninth . . . Herb Black of the Globe carded an 81-75 to win Class A of the Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Unicorn yesterday.

* * *

The Bay State Golf Association is busy making plans for the negro championship to be held at Ponkapoag Aug. 19-22 . . . This will be a sort of national golf week for the negroes, with three championships being run off at the same time . . . The pros will play a 72-hole medal play affair; the men will stage a qualifying and match play tournament; and the women will compete in a qualifying and match play tourney.

Five More Boston College Players for All-Star Team

Five more players of the undefeated Boston College team who participated in last winter's spectacular victory over Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl will play with the 1941 Eastern College All-Star football team. Jim Crowley, of Fordham, announced yesterday that Chester Gladchuk and Walter Dubzinski, alternating centers; Joe Manzo, left tackle; Joe Zabilski and George Kerr, guards, will play against the New York Giants in the sixth annual Fresh Air Fund game in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, September 3.

Gene Goodreault, right end, also was invited to play in the game but declined because of an injury that might be aggravated if he played football this fall.

Total of Seven

The Boston College delegation now has been raised to seven. Charley O'Rourke, left halfback, and Henry Toczylowski, quarterback, previously had accepted invitations to join the squad for practice at New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, August 12.

The All-Star squad as a whole now is raised to 15 men. It comprises three centers, three guards, three tackles, one end, two quarterbacks and three left halfbacks. Crowley expects to fill in the gaps shortly and build the squad up to 35 men.

The selection of two centers from one team is a rather unusual occurrence. Chester Gladchuk, who started most of the games for Boston College, won All-America selection on most teams. Dubzinski, who replaced him during half of most of the games, had the misfortune to be behind a player of Gladchuk's ability. Dubzinski ranks with most other centers in the country. He weights 200 pounds, stands 5 feet 10 and is only 20 years old. He comes from Gardner, Mass.

Gladchuk Heavy

Gladchuk is differently built. Standing 6 feet 5 inches and weighing 245 pounds, he is the biggest man yet selected for the 1941 All-Star squad. Kerr and Zabilski probably comprise the best pair of guards Boston College has ever had. Kerr weighs 195 pounds and stands 5 feet 11.

Zabilski is the boy who scored in the hammer throw at the recent I. C. 4-A. meet. He ranked nearly as high as Kerr as a student and at least as high as a football player. Manzo is the second biggest man of the Boston College delegation, weighing 220 pounds and standing 6 feet. He is a superbly aggressive tackle who makes himself prominent on every play. Opponents of Boston College found it almost impossible to gain ground in the vicinity of his defensive position.

The Richmond club of the Piedmont League is going to move up to higher land. A new ball park is being built. For many years the club has played on Mayo Island, in the James River.

White Sox Hope

By a Staff Photographer

Myril Hoag, Chicago White Sox

Although Jimmy Dykes came into Boston without a .300 hitting regular, this former Yankee and Brownie outfielder, now playing left field for the Windy City club, has always been dangerous when swinging for the short barrier at Fenway Park. The White Sox are also here for single games tomorrow and Thursday.

Pepper Martin's Flying Solons Still Far Ahead in Pacific Coast Baseball

Seattle and San Diego Need Long Spurt to Catch Leader

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—If the Seattle Rainiers or San Diego Padres are ever going to catch the Sacramento Solons, they need to start moving at a fast clip. With the Pacific Coast league baseball teams entering the last part of the season, Pepper Martin's flying Solons are still far in the lead, and show no signs of letting down.

Despite injuries to key players, the Rainiers are playing far better ball now than earlier in the season, and have moved closer to the league leaders. But the big lead of the Sacramento club, once up to 14 games, seems too much to overcome.

However, the Seattle team has the easiest part of their schedule ahead, having completed all games with San Diego and only one more series left to play with Sacramento. San Diego, now in second place, gave the Solons their worst series defeat in winning five out of seven games a few weeks ago. Seattle and San Diego have been sticking right together. In recent weeks, the two clubs have met each other in 13 games, with San Diego winning seven, and many of them decided by one run.

Balanced Outfield

Seattle was considered to have the best balanced outfield in the league, with former big league stars Earl Averill and Joyner (Jo-Jo) White, and Bill Matheson, Edo Vanni, Bill Lawrence and Spencer Harris. But the Rainiers are now short-handed in the outfield, with both Vanni and Lawrence out for the season, and Averill still trying to find his batting range.

An unusual bit of baseball drama took place at the Seattle ball park in a recent series. With Catcher Bob Collins out of action, the Rainiers had hired Frank Tobin to act as emergency relief catcher, should an emergency occur. As Tobin played with Seattle 22 years ago and has done no active playing for quite some time, he was not expected to see action.

Veteran Surprised

The Rainiers were playing San Diego, and a nip-and-tuck battle went into the tenth inning. Manager Bill Skiff had used all his pinch-hitters in earlier innings, but needed another with Seattle one run behind, two men out, and a runner on first in the last of the tenth inning.

Manager Skiff walked along the bench—then signalled for Tobin to bat. The crowd gave him a big ovation, but scarcely expected him to hit. But the veteran surprised everyone by lashing the ball over third base for a hit that was scored as a double and almost broke up the game. The ball was stopped by some canvas along the sidelines, and the base-runner was held up at third. Even though Seattle lost the game, everyone was pleased at the way Tobin came through when needed.

* * *

New champions were crowned at the recent Pacific Northwest archery championships in Seattle, with Damon Howat of Yakima and Mrs. Belvia Carter of Tacoma winning the major events.

Howat won the men's title after trailing Dewitt Hawkins of Portland for most of the competition. Mrs. Carter, former national archery champion who lived in Seattle, defeated the defending women's titleholder, Mrs. Vivian Chambers of Portland.

In team competition, Spokane won the men's championship, while the Portland women set a new record of 2,274 points in winning.

The women received a good deal of satisfaction when Miss Glendolene Vinyard of Canby, Oregon, won the women's flight shoot with a mark of 399 yards, 2 feet. This was more than 20 yards farther than the best men's effort of the tourney.

* * *

Sideline Banter — Ned Stickle, the Seattle shortstop who batted .400 early in the season and took Bill Schuster's job, hit a bad slump and dropped below .300 for the first time. . . . Two ex-Washington stars, Rudy Mucha and Dean McAdams, are slated for action in the All-Star football game in Chicago next month. . . . Mrs. J. R. West is the 1941 women's golf champion of Seattle, and scored one round of 74 in winning the title. . . . Al Ulbrickson returned from the national intercollegiate crew races at Poughkeepsie, and received no official welcome — for two reasons. First, it isn't news any more when a Washington crew wins; and second. Ulbrickson ducked in and out of Seattle without letting anyone know he was home. He stayed for a few hours only, then went on a month's vacation in the San Juan Islands. . . . Play in the Junior American Legion baseball championships is gradually narrowing down. District winners are playing now, with a trip to the nationals for the Western winner. . . . After winning the Oregon State tournament, Emery Neale of Portland lost in the finals of the Pacific Northwest tourney to Nick Carter of San Francisco.—**B. C.**

Iowa Study Shows Smart Athlete Is Improved Athlete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—The smart athlete in the classroom is the successful performer in intercollegiate competition, according to a study of letter-winners at the University of Iowa.

Dr. W. W. Tuttle and Dr. F. S. Beebee undertook the research, studying the scholastic records of 577 major and minor letter-men in ten sports from September, 1935, to June, 1940.

Among other things, they discovered:

Football players improved their grade-point average from a low of 1.85 grade-points to 2.14 for the "ironman" team of 1939.

The 1939 champion baseball team exceeded the other ball teams in average, 2.29, and the 1938 co-champions ranked second in the period.

The grade-point average for the 1936 swimming team, conference champions, exceeded that of any other Iowa tank team of the period, 2.36.

When the track team ranked third to fifth in the conference its grade-point average was highest, and when it placed last the scholarship was lowest.

Regarding scholarship trends, they found that there is definite improvement in football and the basketball trend is upward. The wrestlers and swimmers have improved in the past three years, track athletes have been going down, baseball players are in and out, and gymnasts hold a mark well above average.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Avery Brundage, American Olympic Committee President, traveling to Berlin with U. S. Team, issued statement praising behavior and condition of American athletes.

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Keeps Team Out Front

Wide World

Pepper Martin Instructs Players

FULLERTON, Calif.—John Leonard (Pepper) Martin, former St. Louis Cardinal hero in the major leagues, now manages Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League and his team is currently heading the standing. He is shown here at left instructing Marsden Len Franco and J. Leatherman, left to right.

Harmon Takes Lead in Poll Of All-Stars

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—The week end brought a flood of votes for Michigan's Tommy Harmon, putting the All-America star at the head of the pack in the nationwide All-Star football poll.

Harmon has collected a total of 274,552 votes among the halfbacks. Close behind is George Franck, Minnesota, with 269,836. Bill McGannon of Notre Dame ranks third at this position with 267,144, followed by Bob Jensen of Rockhurst College, Kansas City, with 190,553.

The All-Star squad selected by the fans will play the Chicago Bears, pro champions, in Soldier Field Aug. 28 in the eighth annual game.

Leaders at the other positions:

Ends—Rankin, Purdue, 239,814; Rucinski, Indiana, 228,597; Elrod, Mississippi State, 131,463; Fruitig, Michigan, 125,208.

Tackles—Drahos, Cornell, 171,794; Foran, St. Benedict's College, 158,716; Uremovich, Indiana, 131,052; Pannell, Texas Aggies, 128,403.

Guards—Lio, Georgetown, 273,116; McMahon, Rockhurst, 247,423; O'Bovle, Tulane, 216,587; Lokanc, Northwestern, 167,362.

Centers—Hall, Warrensburg (Mo.) Teachers, 231,143; Mucha, Washington, 201,856.

Quarterbacks — Evashevski, Michigan, 233,864; Schulte, Rockhurst, 210,972.

Fullbacks—Piepul, Notre Dame, 218,426; Morrow, Illinois Wesleyan, 112,937.

Lafayette Grid Hopes High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa. — Preparing to start his fifth season as head coach of the Lafayette College football team, E. E. (Hooks) Mylin is far from pessimistic, despite the hard schedule facing the Maroon gridders.

Lafayette this year will meet the University of Virginia, New York University, the Navy, Brown, Rutgers and Lehigh in major games. Ordinarily, such an array of opponents would cause a coach to do a lot of concern. Mylin, however, appears unconcerned as he prepares to send invitations to about 40 candidates to report to camp for preliminary training on Labor Day.

Counting on Veterans

Mylin, who has had unusual success since he came to Lafayette in 1937, is counting on veterans to carry the burden next fall, although several promising candidates from last year's freshman squad should make the varsity grade.

The Maroon backfield this year should be the best in the five years Mylin has been at Lafayette, with Walt Zirinsky, Charlie Nagle, Sam Polischuk, Joe Condron, Jack Schultz and Bill McKnight back from last year's varsity squad, and William Ziemer, Bob Fay, George Maitland and James Smith coming up from the freshman squad.

Veteran linemen back are Co-capt. Joseph McKenna, William Kresge, Joe Braido, Harry Casey, Don Meeker, and Ramsey Maddock, with Watson Maget, Charles Pinto, Rocca Piparato and Ed Troutman now candidates. Center is wide open, with the leading candidates being Mike Gurgo, Bill Greenip, Mike Luttrell and Dick Mooradian.

Unusual Success

A merry battle is expected for the regular end berths, with Co-capt. Joe Laird, John Svenson, Luther Graves, Bill Martindale, Fred Kirby and Jim Baxter, the lettermen available, and Walt Sergy, a sophomore, also in the thick of the running.

Mylin has been one of the most successful coaches in Lafayette's long history on the gridiron. Taking charge of the Maroon squad in 1837, after a disastrous season in 1936, he turned out an undefeated and untied team which won eight games. In 1938 Lafayette won five games and lost four, and in 1939 the Maroon had its poorest season under Mylin, winning four and losing five. Last year, however, Mylin turned out another undefeated and untied team, being the first coach in Lafayette's history to coach two undefeated elevens. During his four years here, Mylin's teams won 26 and lost 9.

Larchmont Sail Despite Feeble Helping Breeze

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Despite lack of a proper sailing breeze until late in the afternoon, a fleet of 233 assorted craft competed yesterday as the Larchmont Yacht Club's 43rd annual race week was resumed.

Winners in the major classes were Emil Mosbacher, Jr., with Susan in the International; G. R. Corwin with Rosie in the Atlantic Class, Division 1; Freeman Mienertz with Bobkat in Division 2; Richard Maxwell with Phryne in the Star Class; Robert Benson with Bluejacket in the Victory Class, and Donald MacKenzie with Sonsie in the Interclub Class.

Mosbacher finished 54 seconds ahead of the next International, W. Roy Manny's Grilse, over the seven and three-quarter mile course, but had only two seconds to spare over Corwin's Rosie.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Elbie Fletcher and Vince DiMaggio, Pirates—Each hit home runs with one on to help whip Dodgers.

Wakefield Optioned

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Tigers have optioned Dick Wakefield, high-priced rookie from the University of Michigan, to Winston-Salem, N. C., subject to 24-hour recall.

The Tigers signed Wakefield, an outfielder who had played but one year of college baseball, after spirited bidding in which eight other clubs participated.

Oddities

The sports pages will rival the first pages when Villanova starts its 1941 sophomore backfield of Pezelski, Zamlynski, Koproski and Dzitzof.

Greg Rice started 21 races and won 21 races in the first six months of the present year.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Some Started Slow

A check of the unofficial averages—none are declared official until the close of the season—reveals that several of the pace setters in batting and pitching came up the hard way, in the language of the ball player. That is, they were either warming the bench or sitting in the bull pen when the 1941 pennant races were launched three months ago.

The first hitter in the National League is Brooklyn's Pete Reiser, who hopes to become the only rookie in history to win a batting crown. Back in April Pete was in the dugout, waiting for his chance, while Dixie Walker patrolled center field for Leo Durocher.

Elmer Riddle

On the mound, the National League sensation is young Elmer Riddle, whose 11 straight victories eclipse everything else connected with the hurling art. When the race was young, this hard-working Georgian was out where all untried pitchers should get their experience—in the bull pen. One afternoon he gained a relief win over the Giants, giving Bill McKechnie an idea he might have something on the Terrymen. So the next time the two clubs got together, Riddle started and won. You know what he has been doing since.

However, Riddle isn't the only freshman vying for mound laurels in the senior circuit. Howard Krist, husky right-hander of the red-hot Cardinals, has captured seven in a row without defeat. Before the curtain has dropped in September, he may be ahead of the Cincinnati boy. Krist has alternated between starting and relief roles, but has been called on more often since the Cards lost Mort Cooper.

Carpenter Winning

Close behind Krist is New York's Bob Carpenter, bespectacled youth out of Chicago. The latest Terry discovery has won seven and lost only one, for a fine .875 pace. The Knoxville graduate waited until May 29 for his initial start, then delivered a five hitter over the Braves. Among his collection to date are also three triumphs over the Reds, two over the Cardinals and one over the Cubs. Without the lift he has given their staff, the weak-hitting Giants would be in the second division.

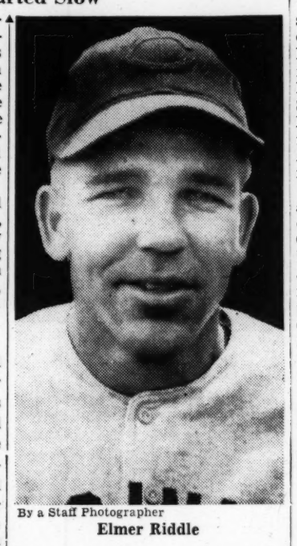
Another newcomer at last being appreciated is Johnny Hopp, the Cardinal handy man. Back in April he was nothing more than a pinch hitter and defensive insurance in late innings. When Don Padgett played left field, Hopp usually finished out the eighth and ninth if the Redbirds had the lead. Occasionally Johnny did the same thing at first base, where Mize plays.

Memories of Martin

However, Hopp got his break when Mize was injured in late May. Johnny moved into the lead-off spot as regular first baseman and proved to Billy Southworth that he was too good a hitter and hustler to sit on the bench. When Mize returned, Hopp succeeded Padgett and Ernie Koy in left field. Fearless and quick on the bases and in the field, Hopp brings back fond memories of Pepper Martin.

Among the American League batting leaders are Roy Cullenbine, Pat Mullin and Joe Grace. The Browns began the race with Ray Radcliff in left field and Cullenbine as No. 1 pinch hitter. Early in May Fred Haney gave Roy a chance in Radcliff's berth and he came up with a single, double and homer. The following day Roy added a homer and three singles. Later he appeared in center field and also as a replacement for George McQuinn, injured first sacker. Now he is in left alone.

Frank Grube and Bob Swift did most of Haney's April and early May catching, while Grace watched from the bench. In a series with the Yankees on May 20, Joe appeared in right field. A far better hitter than the Browns imagined, he now alternates with Chet Laabs, according to the rival pitcher. Until injured, Mullin was having a great freshman season with the Tigers, but in April he was taking a back seat to Greenberg, McCosky and Stainback.



By a Staff Photographer

Elmer Riddle

American League List Of Schedule Changes

CHICAGO, July 22 (AP)—President Will Harridge of the American League announces the following list of double-headers and schedule revisions: (double-headers unless otherwise designated).

July 27—St. Louis at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York.

Aug. 1—Cleveland at Philadelphia, cancelled; 3—Cleveland at Philadelphia (second game cancelled game of Aug. 1, St. Louis at New York; 6—New York at Boston; 8—Washington at Boston; 10—New York at Philadelphia; 11—St. Louis at Chicago; 13—Washington at New York; 14—Detroit at Chicago, Boston at Philadelphia, Washington at New York; 17, Detroit at St. Louis; 18—Boston at St. Louis (night game—former open date); 19—Philadelphia at Chicago, Boston at St. Louis, Washington at Cleveland (one game—former open date); 21—Philadelphia at St. Louis, Washington at Detroit; 24—New York at Chicago, Boston at Cleveland; 25—Boston at Cleveland (night game—originally scheduled as day game); 26—New York at Chicago, cancelled (part of Aug. 24 double-header).

Sept. 2—New York at Philadelphia, cancelled (part of Aug. 10 double-header); 7—Washington at Philadelphia; 10—St. Louis at New York, cancelled (part of Aug. 3 double-header); 14—St. Louis at Philadelphia; 18—Detroit at Philadelphia, cancelled (part of July 27 double-header), Chicago at New York, cancelled (part of July 27 double-header); 21—St. Louis at Cleveland; 23—Philadelphia at New York, cancelled (part of July 6 double-header); 26—Washington at New York, Boston at Philadelphia, cancelled (part of June 29 doubleheader).

Date for playing second game of the Boston at Philadelphia double-header July 4, which was rained out, will be selected later.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 21

International League

Buffalo 5, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 4.
Syracuse 2, Rochester 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee 17, Louisville 8.
Toledo 6, St. Paul 5.
Columbus-Minneapolis, rain.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Houston 9, Oklahoma City 1.
Dallas 7, Beaumont 5.
Fort Worth 4, Shreveport 1.
Tulsa 4, San Antonio 3.

Southern Association

Birmingham 3-3, Little Rock 2-1.
New Orleans 3-5, Memphis 1-3.
Atlanta 3, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 3.

Eastern League

Springfield 6, Binghamton 3.
Albany 7, Hartford 4.
Elmira 4, Wilkes-Barre 3.
(Only games scheduled.)

Riggs Wins Easy Match In Net Play

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 22 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the defending men's champion, and the four seeded favorites in the women's field scored impressive first-round victories in the 54th annual Sea Bright invitation tennis tournament yesterday as the nation's top-ranking stars came together in the first major tournament of the season on grass.

Riggs opened quest of his fourth Sea Bright singles crown with an easy 6—1, 6—2 triumph over J. Upshur Moorhead of Rumson, N. J. The former national titleholder, seeded second, won his first championship here in 1937, repeated in 1938 and retired the second Sea Bright Challenge Bowl last year. He seeks now to become the first player in the tournament's history to capture the title a fourth time.

Mrs. Cooke Advances

Top-Seeded Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York led the quartet of favored feminine performers into the second round by outclassing Mrs. M. H. Vosters, Jr., of Sea Bright, 6—0, 6—0.

Second-Seeded Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., also a three-time winner here, brushed aside Mrs. Elliott Coleman of Sea Bright, 6—1, 6—0. Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., No. 3, won from Dorothy Wightman, Boston, 6—3, 6—4, and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, No. 4, polished off Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

The only other seeded player in the men's field who saw action was little Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Ecuador, the South American champion with the two-fisted forehand. Segura, second on the foreign list, gained his second-round berth at the expense of E. Blair Hawley of New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Advanced on Bye

The draw placed all of the other seeded entrants in the second round on byes, including Top-Seeded Don McNeill, the national champion from Oklahoma City, Okla.; Frankie Parker of Altadena, Calif., Sea Bright champion in 1939, and Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., runner-up to Riggs here last year. All are scheduled to play tomorrow.

A pair of mild upsets were sprung by Arthur Marx of Beverly Hills, Calif., and William Canning of Hidden Valley, Calif. Marx trounced Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., of Providence, 14th on the national list, 6—0, 6—2, winning the first eight games in a row. Canning disposed of E. Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, the national interscholastic champion, 6—4, 6—4.

Pier and Basin To Be Erected At Long Beach

LONG BEACH, N. Y.—A pier and yacht basin, calculated to be the most modern in the nation, will be erected in Reynolds Channel here between Magnolia Boulevard and the Long Island Railroad trestle, according to City Engineer Joseph Lipset.

The project, which will cost more than $50,000, will be built by private interests, whose names have been withheld, Lipset said. The agreement of the private corporation to build the pier had been contingent upon the city's willingness to build a $9,000 bulkhead on the site. The City Council has agreed to undertake this.

According to Harbormaster Sam Asch, the basin and pier, with individual mooring masts, will accommodate nearly 75 yachts and cruisers. Asch said that the basin fills the long-felt need in this area and that it probably will attract a number of boat owners from all parts of the metropolitan area.

It is known that yacht basins on the north side of Reynolds Channel have been unable to provide accommodations for all who demanded them. There are no well-equipped, suitable mooring places for boats of any considerable size on the Long Beach side of the channel.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	59	28	.678	
Cleveland	53	36	.596	7
Boston	45	42	.517	14
Chicago	44	44	.500	15½
Detroit	43	47	.478	17½
Philadelphia	39	47	.453	19½
St. Louis	34	51	.400	24
Washington	31	53	.369	26½

Results July 21

No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	57	30	.655	
St. Louis	56	31	.644	1
New York	44	37	.543	10
Cincinnati	46	39	.541	10
Pittsburgh	41	40	.506	13
Chicago	38	48	.442	18½
Boston	34	50	.405	21½
Philadelphia	21	62	.253	34

Results July 21

Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 3.
Only game scheduled.

Next year's all-star game may find the players attired in special uniforms. They have to date worn their own uniforms.

Freddy Hutchinson, Detroit farm hand at Buffalo, leads the International League pitchers and is hitting .338. He often is used as a pinch hitter.

Majors Wonder If Yanks Will Walk Away With Race

By the Associated Press

A week ago the big question in the American League was whether the New York Yankees would sew up the pennant in their remaining games in the West. They did. Now the question is whether they will turn the "race" into an utter rout or let the vanquished drag along a while longer. The Bombers won 11 out of their 13 contests in a triumphant swing through the western half of the circuit, and have won 34 of their past 40 in a tremendous spurt that has dwarfed the efforts of all the other clubs.

As the spotlight swung back to the East today the Yankees were 14 games in front of the Boston Red Sox, 15½ ahead of the Chicago White Sox, and 17½ on top of the Detroit Tigers, the defending champions.

New York Series

Only the Cleveland Indians, seven games back in second place, have even the remotest hope of overtaking the pacemakers and they are going to be given their last chance in a three-game series in New York today, tomorrow and Thursday.

The Yanks have whipped the Tribe in nine of the 13 tilts they have played to date and this record is not encouraging to Cleveland fans. Their chief hope is that the Yanks will trip over a hurdle named Bob Feller and that they will have a chance to pounce on the New Yorkers while they are down.

Feller was to go to the mound today in quest of his 20th victory. Being the pitcher he is, he may get it. He has beaten the Yanks three times and lost once to them this year.

If he should lost again, then Cleveland might as well kiss the boys goodbye.

Action in West

The scenery shifts in both leagues this week, with the National League action moving into the West.

The Brooklyn Dodgers stayed behind yesterday to clean up some unfinished business in the only game of the day in either loop. But instead of improving their position at the top of the senior circuit the Dodgers dropped an 8-3 decision to the Pittsburgh Pirates and headed away from home last night a chastened and disconcerted outfit.

The Pirates pasted four Brooklyn pitchers for 11 hits, including a pair of two-run homers by Elbie Fletcher and Vince Di Maggio. While this was going on Lefty Ken Heintzelman held the Dodgers nicely in check on 10 hits.

This was Brooklyn's fourth defeat in five games and cut the Dodgers' first-place margin over the St. Louis Cardinals to one game.

The Dodgers will open their tour at Cincinnati and won't reach St. Louis for another "crucial" series with the Cardinals until next week.

Did You Know?

Rogers Hornsby played with the Cardinals, Giants, Braves, Cubs and Browns, and managed them all.

Reuben Fine Is Confident Of Retaining Chess Title

ST. LOUIS, July 22 (AP)—Reuben Fine, youthful strategist with the cherubic face, is defending his National Open title this week in the world's oldest game—chess.

Having toured the qualifying rounds with four victories and no losses, and with two triumphs already in the championship finals, Fine has no concern of losing his crown.

"There are some good players here," he conceded, "the best in the country. . . . But I'll probably win. I'll be surprised if I don't."

Startling Statement

That's a startling statement, but the youthful manipulator of the little ivory figures has an amazing record backing his words.

The New York lad won his first major title at the age of 17 when he took the Western Chess Association title in 1932. He defended it successfully the next four years. When the organization merged with the National Open in 1939, Fine again defeated all opposition, including Samuel Reshevsky of New York, the "boy wonder" of some years past.

"Chess is a great game," Fine asserted. "For those who desire relaxation.

"The fact that chess is the oldest game in the world still played in its original form attests to its popularity."

Played in India

Chess first was played in India in the fifth century, A. D., Fine said. Commercial traders brought the game to Europe in the 13th century.

It was the form of recreation of many great men. Bonar Law, former Prime Minister of England, was a wizard at the game. Napoleon played chess with his marshals as a means of planning strategy on the battlefield.

"He was too temperamental, however," Fine said, laughing. "Every time his marshals were headed for victory Napoleon would break up the game by banging the board over their heads."

Was Baseball Player

Chess is the only game allowed in the British Houses of Parliament.

Fine started playing when he was eight years old. He's played it ever since, keeps in practice by playing with his wife, who "isn't very good."

Fine said chess has lately proved more popular with the younger generation.

"Playground officials at Milwaukee introduced the game at the city parks and report they can't keep the youngsters from it," Fine asserted.

Chess is good mental exercise for the growing youth.

"I know," Fine declared. "I played as a kid and I wasn't the studious type either. In fact, I was a good baseball player, the best outfielder on our high school team."

Skate Champion Inducted Into Army Service

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Johnny Roukema, one of the world's fastest men on ice, has been inducted into the United States Army.

Roukema, a resident of Prospect Park, at 22 is holder of the National Intercollegiate Skating championship, a two-time winner of the International Silver Skates Carnival at Madison Square Garden, New York, and among other ice-skating honors holds the world's outdoor speed mark for two miles.

Although North American champion and winner of other titles, the blond streak was handicapped in his quest of additional honors by his refusal to skate on Sundays, a day on which many skating titles were determined.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, July 22, 1941

Which College for Barbara? She Should Experience A Share in Choosing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What college are you going to send your daughter to?"

The question came at us from all sides. The teachers at Barbara's school asked us, although Barbara was only just entering senior high school. The school authorities wanted to know so they could help decide what high school courses she would take. Our friends were interested, and relatives made casual inquiries from time to time So, although we know we had several years in which to make a decision, we were rather put to it to start thinking about it.

At first we considered a large woman's college that offers a fine course in journalism, but it seemed very expensive. Surely, we argued to ourselves, there are medium-priced colleges for people like us, who want to send their children to college, yet who have no money to spend on unnecessary luxuries. But what other colleges were there, besides the big ones that one hears so much about, and the few smaller ones in our vicinity?

Into the Discussion

Feeling very ignorant on the subject, we called our daughter into the discussion. This was one of the wisest things we did, for was not she the one who was going to college? The three of us studied the advantages and disadvantages of a large college, a small one, a co-ed, and one only for women. At first she jumped wildly at the idea of attending a co-ed. What fun they must have, the girls and boys together! But she soon grew out of this stage and became just as earnest as we in the desire to find the right college. In the meantime she registered for a set of courses at high school which would prepare her for any college examinations and be adapted easily should she enter by certificate.

As we progressed in our research, Barbara made a list of all desirable colleges and wrote down things for and against them. Although she is attending a large city high school, she has practically decided on a small or medium-sized college, preferably in the country. So far, she has sent for five catalogues. We have looked them over and have them carefully filed away for reference.

There Are Books

A little while ago we read the book "So You're Going to College?" by Clarence Lovejoy (Simon and Schuster) and discovered that there were hundreds of colleges from which to choose. We studied their costs, locations, types of studies offered, number of faculty per student, and various other advantages. It gave us much to think about and added several colleges to our growing list of prospects.

Often Barbara comes home with some new college in mind, and tells us what she learned about it. If it seems advisable she sends for a catalogue. We discuss with friends the colleges they attended and often find out little things not thought of before.

We would like Barbara to stay within easy traveling distance of our home and she would prefer that, so starting next spring we are going to visit various college campuses within a radius of several hundred miles.

We feel now that we are getting somewhere. We even talk over the financial angle of the thing with Barbara; at present our choice tends toward one of the smaller, less expensive colleges, rather than one requiring too great a sacrifice on anyone's part.

We are delighted to have reached a few conclusions at least (even if we change them later), for at first Barbara seemed so indifferent to the subject that we wondered if she really wanted to go to college as she said she did. Now that she has a thinking foundation of the subject, she is as enthusiastic as we are, in learning things about the colleges already under discussion, and finding out new colleges that offer possibilities. It has come to be an interesting game for all of us. The question is no longer "What college are we going to send Barbara to?" but "What college will Barbara decide to attend?" **E. S. P.**

Future Teachers Practice Calls On Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

The girls' faces were very serious.

"What sort of shoes should we wear?" Margie asked the group. "Saddle shoes are out, I suppose?"

"Must we wear hats?" Evelyn inquired. The group agreed that hats were "on" and saddle shoes "off" when a lady even though still a college girl, paid a formal call.

The group so engaged in problems of etiquette was the Future Teachers Club, State Teachers College, Peru, Neb. And their project was the paying of polite calls on the faculty wives and mothers who had said they would be pleased to receive them.

The idea had been broached to the girls by their faculty sponsor, Dr. G. K. Baker, Professor of Education, who had learned through previous years of administrative work in grade and high schools that establishing cordial social relationships with the adults of the community was one of the most difficult tasks facing the strange, inexperienced teacher.

So, hatted, gloved, and shod with almost painful propriety they set forth singly after three o'clock on Thursdays to pay one or more formal calls. Most of the faculty wives and mothers previously approached regarding the project had been enthusiastic. The girls had worked out a schedule of calls so that no girl paid and no hostess received more than two calls in one afternoon. Thursdays were chosen as being most convenient for both.

At the next and subsequent meetings of the club the teachers compared notes. Near the end of the school year they gave a semi-formal tea for their hostesses. At the pretty tea table decorated with garden flowers the girls took turns pouring. "Wasn't it fun!" they exclaimed when the last faculty wife had gone. "The women were so gracious. And they all came!"

On the shores of Rocky Neck, students of acting and stagecraft are hard at work at the Gloucester School of the Theater. The upper picture shows the side of the Theater with its Promenade and Lower Decks. The insignia is the school's sign of the "Laughing Fish." Below, at left, a scene from the "Merchant of Yonkers" given last season, and at right, some of the students. Meals are often eaten out of doors.

School and Summer Theater Provide Vacation of Hard Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Mass.

Every summer in the tangy-salt sea atmosphere at Rocky Neck, Mass., a cosmopolitan group of at least fifty students take courses in acting, pantomime, character, reading, voice and diction, fencing, scenery, lighting, stage direction and make-up, production, stage-management, the designing and making of scenery, carpentry, stage-lighting and work on properties at the Gloucester School of the Theater. Students who would go on the stage today study acting and every phase of production connected with the stage from making scenery, placing it, keeping the costumes in order as well as carrying dramatic roles. While beginners are getting their all-around experience of "backstage," the more advanced students may work in the department in which they are particularly interested, and have opportunities to stage manage, design sets and take charge of production. One may be on the lighting crew one week and play the lead the next.

Miss Florence Cunningham, head of the Gloucester School of the Theater, is a Vassar graduate and a student of the School and Theater of the Vieux Colombier, Paris, under Jacques Copeau. She offers an intensive course of eight weeks for three summers, with a diploma for its satisfactory completion, and there are one and two year certificates, while work done at Rocky Neck entitles students to credits in well-known universities.

A Nautical Gaiety

Graduates often return; and who wouldn't in this breezy, intimate atmosphere of salty New Englanders, for the School with its appropriate sign of the Laughing Fish is practically in Gloucester Harbor, and on a misty night lights from a schooner gliding silently into port or the occasional sound of the fog-horn make artificial props unnecessary for a play like "Anna Christie," for example.

In fact, time here is reckoned by Ship's Bells instead of the usual clock stroke. The "Argonaut," outside of which the bell hangs, is the school dining-room, but when weather permits meals are eaten under the rose arbor and elsewhere in the open.

The Theater itself, an old fishery, is built out over the water and seats about 300. Hand-hewn beams pronounce it more than a century old. Underneath is "Steerage," containing a large room for rehearsals, together with smaller ones for dressing rooms and costumes. Three "Decks" have been added to the Theater: the "Hurricane," with its unexcelled view of the harbor yachts and schooners; the "Promenade Deck" below, used by patrons between acts, and the lower "Deck," which offers a place of relaxation for the actors during intermission.

There is time enough for visitors to explore the adjacent Marine Railway which brings ships right up to the "Ways," or to wander around the school grounds, where the nautical atmosphere is enhanced by the "Purser's Office" and the "Crow's Nest," where students take their training in posture and body control. Across from here is "Starboard," the office of the Director, and "Port" is a bona-fide Pilot House, which was on a ship in the North Sea during the first World War. "Port" is the office of Mrs. Florence Evans, who has been closely connected with the School from its start and is responsible for the acting. Guests, too, may stop at the "Ship's Galley" for a luncheon tray and take it to an outdoor table.

Community Activity

Miss Cunningham follows the European tradition of abstaining from stars, preferring to use the best talent available for the three weekly performances of full-length dramas on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoons. She is endeavoring, also, to make the Theater a community affair, where those in the neighborhood may share the benefits of the School, such as classes and play-reading evenings. Variety is sought in the eight summer programs, for patrons have come to expect one serious drama, an old-time melodrama, a play of American life, and a sophisticated English comedy. On Saturday mornings there is a one-act play, which gives newcomers experience before they take part in regular theater performances. Often there will be two different casts to interpret the same playlet and let the audience judge the result, for a distinctive principle of the school is that no two people should act the same part in the same way, and that one student must not imitate another's performance.

As with other summer theaters in this region, representatives from leading theaters and movie companies frequently search for talent here, and many graduates have reached the goal of all actors—Broadway.

This School of the Theater, with ten members on the Faculty, is supported by tuition and box office receipts. It offers scholarships to two college students, a man and a woman, awarded on the basis of acting ability. A few self-help positions are made possible for those who cannot afford to come as regular pupils. Writers, too, sometimes enroll in order to acquire a practical knowledge of the stage, and sometimes see their own work produced.

What It Takes to Make Good in College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

About a million boys and girls graduated from high schools of the United States this year. In city high schools, rural schools, and consolidated schools, a million students received diplomas and congratulations, and are looking forward hopefully to the future.

Nearly a third of them will enter college. Usually there are more than 300,000 college freshmen every year, continuing their formal education. But approximately half of these students will never graduate. More than 100,000—a third of all who enter college—leave during their freshman year or at the end of it, and another 50,000 leave before graduation. Thousands of fathers and mothers are disappointed each year because their sons or daughters "drop out" of college; other parents, hopeful for their own children, wonder what they can do to prevent school failures.

The Public Affairs Committee of New York City has published a 32-page pamphlet, "What It Takes to Make Good in College," by Professor Samuel L. Hamilton, of the Religious Education Department of New York University. In this pamphlet, "colege success" is analyzed with illustrations of both success and failure which were taken from a study, "From School to College," edited by Dr. Hugh Hartshorne, published by the Yale University Press, in which 3,167 seniors in 103 high schools were studied, and half of them followed into their college life. The study and the pamphlet give suggestions that should be invaluable to millions of high school and college students, their parents, and their teachers.

"Success," according to this study, is defined as satisfactory performance in 10 fields: health, scholarship, finance, family and home, religion, morals and discipline, personality, social relations, living conditions, and "outreach" or wide interests and activities. Dr. Hamilton points out the great influence of early home, church, and school on the later success or failure of boys and girls, and especially stresses the importance of the ability to read well and rapidly.

Eighteen "tips" for success are given in the pamphlet, which can be purchased for only a dime at bookstores, newsstands, or from the Public Affairs Committee at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

The Public Affairs Committee is a voluntary group of educators, who established this nonprofit organization in 1936 for the purpose of "making available in summary and inexpensive form the results of research on economic and social problems to aid in the understanding and development of American policy."

During the past five years the Committee has published popular, illustrated pamphlets, one a month, each costing only 10 cents, in an attempt to help overcome "economic illiteracy." The pamphlets are to be found in most public and college libraries, and many of them are used as suplementary texts by high school and college teachers of the social sciences, and even of public speaking, and even of mathematics. About 500,000 of the pamphlets are sold each year.

Recently published titles are "This Problem of Food," by Dr Jennie I. Rowntree of the University of Washington, and "Defense and the Consumer," prepared for the Committee by the Institute for Consumer Education. Others are "What the New Census Means," by Stuart Chase, "America's Factories," by Maxwell S. Stewart, who is editor of the Public Affairs Pamphlet series, and "How Shall We Pay for Defense?" also by Mr. Stewart.

The best-seller during the past year was "Loan Sharks and Their Victims," by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation of Newton, Mass.

Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

It is not very many months ago that I first started to read The Christian Science Monitor, and for that short space of time, I feel that I have been privileged to enjoy one of the most all around educating and inspiring daily publications with which this world is blessed. I pray that this international paper and its truly Christian influence may continue to grow and become a greater power in bringing the peoples of this world to a better understanding of each other.

(Miss) J. R.

Courtesy of Sea Pines School and Camps, on Cape Cod

Art Work at Camp

Chance to undertake a real art project, if you are busy during the winter months preparing for college, sometimes has to wait until camp. Then what fun to go ahead! This camper is touching up a bust she has made in a plaster cast.

A Vacation Guide To Nature Books

The U. S. Office of Education has just issued a 20-page conservation leaflet describing readable books that should help boys and girls and adults answer questions about animals, birds, wild flowers, insects, and also rocks and minerals.

Some of the questions answered in the books described in the guide are: How did animal families begin? Which snakes are useful? What fish will live together in an aquarium? How can you identify different kinds of trees? How can you study insects in your own yard? Helen K. Mackintosh, Specialist in Elementary Education, and Effie G. Bathurst, Specialist in Curricular Problems, prepared the reading list. The books are generally available at local public libraries.

Copies of this U. S. Office of Education leaflet, "Choose a Book About Things to Be Conserved," are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Single copies cost 5 cents. There is a discount of 25 per cent on 100 or more copies sent to one address. This publication is one of a series on conservation education issued by the U. S. Office of Education.

Planning Summer Recreation For Home Use

Homemade Vacations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer time can be made a getting acquainted time for parents and their children. When the children are in school most of the day, there is not much opportunity for Mother and Dad really to get to know them. But during the summer vacation period the family can get to know one another through doing interesting things together.

If supervised public playgrounds are accessible, well and good, but if not, parents may take a hint from these enterprises, and plan a complete summer-time program of constructive recreation for the girls and boys.

Those who are planning a children's summer-time program may find it helpful to get in touch with the National Recreational Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. This association will send a list of their publications which cover many phases of the problem of games and recreation. They will also give counsel on any specific problem which parents may encounter in regard to keeping their children profitably employed during the summer months.

L. P. P.

Through the Editor's Window

Time Out for Enjoyment

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Along about this time each summer the garden suddenly seems to say, "All right, now, thanks a lot, we can carry on with very little help for a bit, so sit down and enjoy it all." Evenings formerly spent up to dusk weeding, transplanting, watering, are practically free except for a smaller task here and there, and you realize you have reached the goal you have been working toward. Yet, with time to stroll along flowery borders or to read or sew in the shade in late afternoon, you find yourself, at first at least, almost out of the habit—wanting still to push yourself to do something every minute, scarcely knowing how to enjoy the very thing you have been laboring to achieve.

This, it seems to me, is a state of affairs familiar to many of us in all areas of living. The answer, of course, also familiar, is that we learn to take time out for enjoyment all along the line. We won't get as much done, perhaps, but we shall live more deeply in the doing, —which may in the end be "doing" more, or at least doing the things that matter.

* * *

Take housework, or teaching, or bringing up children—it is all the same. Don't you know women who work so hard at their housework that they never enjoy the home their housework makes comfortable and attractive? And don't you know teachers who plug away so hard at teaching daily classes that they never have time to see beyond their textbooks and their papers to grade, or to enjoy the exuberant youth and delightful unfoldment of the youngsters they face every day in their classes?

And how sad it is to see parents who strain every thought and action to bring up a son and daughter, with never time out to enjoy them, to make real friends of them, to laugh and play and work and loaf together. Then, with high summer, almost as suddenly as does one's garden, the boy and girl seem to say, "Thanks very much but we can carry on now without you, so go on about your own business." And there isn't any other "business," for the habit of enjoyment of other activities was snuffed out years ago by the exclusive attention to bringing up the children, and no relationships between parents and children have been developed except the "bringing up" ones, which are now no longer needed.

The same thing is true also about one's work. "Time out for enjoyment" should mean keeping up outside interests; avoiding any leanings toward intensity; enriching one's inner resources. The able worker is one who yet is never "lost" if his or her chief job must be given up or changed, whether it be teaching, office work, housekeeping, or rearing a family.

* * *

But because important jobs like this take a sincere and intensive thought and effort, it seems to me that we should all be helping one another to take "time out for enjoyment" in small and large amounts naturally and frequently, all along the line. Within the family we should learn how to remind one another, so that the habit of good work be not ruined by the habit of overwork or no play. Within the school and within the office, wherever needed, there should be found, among friends, welcome ways of helping one another to remember this also. Certainly it is foolish to push so hard toward a goal that one loses the ability to experience the goal when it is actually reached. Yet many people do just this.

Of course, one's garden offers only a small example of such a pass,—not at all serious, or one would not already be loafing deliciously among the flowers while thinking how these lovely evenings would be wasted if one had let oneself get entirely out of the habit of enjoying "time out" when it could be found.

A Tuesday Column

British Grammar Schoolboys Play In 'Mr. Chips'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leeds, Eng.

A unique opportunity to prove their ability as professional actors came to fifteen English schoolboys at Leeds. The Repertory Company having decided to revive James Hilton's old favorite "Good-bye, Mr. Chips" at the Leeds Theater Royal, agreed that only real schoolboys could adequately fill the parts of the various scholars appearing in the play.

The amateur dramatic performances of the Grammar School, Leeds—held twice a year during peacetime, under the direction of the Rev. A. S. T. Fisher, Head English Master—were well known to be of a high standard. The headmaster of the school, Dr. Terry Thomas, was therefore approached, and his approval given for the required number of pupils to take part in the forthcoming show. From the more than fifty boys who eagerly applied, fifteen were selected, chiefly from the Upper Fifth and Sixth forms, and aged 15 and 16.

Rehearsals were in full swing at the theater for a fortnight before the opening night. It was vacation time, and the theatrical producer, Mr. Eric Howard, worked the boys hard, centering his expert direction upon them every afternoon for the first week, and almost every morning of the second. He was anxious to retain the schoolboy's noted sense of humor whilst adding the necessary professional finish to their acting. The result was excellent. The boys proved themselves natural actors, and remained eager and enthusiastic even through the drudgery of repeated rehearsals. Doubtless the slight awe with which they regarded the prospect of appearing on a public stage with noted artists helped to balance their boyish exuberance.

It was something new for the Head English Master to watch from a seat in the audience, instead of from the wings, his pupils' performance. As a rule when arranging school dramatics he has had to work extremely hard.

"One of the disadvantages of not being a co-educational school," he said, "is that the costumes have to be designed and cut out by me." Each actor's mother was, however, responsible for sewing the pieces together. The permanent sets were made in the school workshop.

This is not the first time that a Leeds Grammar school boy has scored a "hit" in the theatrical world. A few months ago a boy aged nine, evacuated to Buffalo, U. S. A., took part in a radio production at Buffalo of "Good-bye, Mr. Chips." **D. M. S.**

Special Student Rates Between Americas

The Maritime Commission has announced a special reduction, amounting in some cases to as much as 50 per cent for students, teachers and their families traveling between the United States and Latin-American countries for purposes of study. The steamship lines offering this reduction are the Grace Line, American Republics Line, and the Mississippi Shipping Company.

News Bulletin, Institute of International Education

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Commerce and Finance

Britain Gets Big Loan to Pay for Pre-Lease-Lend War Supplies

Business and Industry

Earnings Gain Shown by Most Corporations

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings of companies now being made public for the quarter and six months of 1941 reveal substantial gains for most concerns reporting.

Corn Products Refining Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $4,878,641 after provision for normal Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $1.59 a common share. This compared with $4,407,724 for the comparable period in 1940, or $1.40 a share.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. reported for six months ended June 30, net profit of $863,464, after depreciation, depletion, provision for normal Federal income taxes and estimated increase in income and excess profits taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $7.83 a common share. This compared with $572,543, or $4.20 a share, in the first half of 1940.

Sharon Steel Corp. reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $285,988, after income and excess profits taxes based on present rates and provision for anticipated increases, or 54 cents a common share. This compared with $79,327, or 1 cent a share, in the June quarter, 1940.

Phillips Petroleum Co. reported net earnings of $9,236,679 or $1.85 per share for the first six months of 1941, compared with $6,378,198 or $1.43 a share in the corresponding period of 1940.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit of $273,907 equal to 31 cents a share for the June quarter compared with $113,148 or 13 cents a share in the June quarter, 1940.

Blaw-Knox Co. and subsidiaries, steel specialties manufacturers, reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $1,220,496, equal to 91 cents a share, compared with $602,717 or 45 cents a share in the first half of 1940. Gross shipments for the period were $14,551,661 or biggest of any similar period in the company's history. Unfilled orders totaled $23,000,000 at the end of June.

The Caterpillar Tractor Co. reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $4,298,540, equal to $2.28 a share, compared with $3,509,514 or $1.86 a share in the first half of 1940.

Gamewell Co. and subsidiaries, manufacturers of alarm, sprinkler, and signal systems, reported net profit for the fiscal year ended May 31 of $617,801, equal after preferred dividends to $4.41 a common share, and compared with net profit of $465,131 or $3.06 a common share in the preceding year.

Johns-Manville Corp. reported for the second quarter net income of $1,457,213, equal to $1.62 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,110,319, or $1.17 a share, in the second period of 1940. Earnings in the first six months of $3,018,801 were equal to $3.35 a common share, against $1,888,613, or $1.93 a share, in the first half of 1940. Lewis H. Brown, President, reported net sales in the second quarter of $22,099,463, an increase of 46.3 per cent over $15,105,579 a year ago.

Eaton Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries, makers of automobile accessories and other metal products, reported net income for the quarter ended June 30 amounting to $997,052, or $1.42 a common share, compared with $970,470, or $1.38 a common share, in the same period a year ago. This year's earnings were after provision of $1,490,498 for estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes.

Magma Copper Co. reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $800,142 before mine depletion, or $1.96 a share on the common stock, compared with $717,557, or $1.76 cents on the common, in the first six months of 1940. Indicated net profit for the June quarter was $412,949, or $1.01 a common share, against $376,281, or 92 cents a share, in the same period a year ago.

Catalin Corp., manufacturers of plastics, reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $116,789, equal to 22 cents a common share compared with a revised net profit of $102,736 or 19 cents a share in the 1940 period. Provision for Federal income taxes was made at a rate of 30 per cent for both periods.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., announced consolidated net sales for six months ended June 30 were $84,546,587, according to preliminary figures. This compared with $75,332,103 in the comparable 1940 period or an increase of 12 2-10 per cent. Drug and sundry sales were $61,299,641 and liquor sales $23,246,946.

The Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rocheser, N. Y., reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,174,528 after provision for Federal and Canadian income and excess profits taxes, equal, after dividends paid on the 5 per cent preferred stock, to $2.51 a share on common stock. This compared with $767,284 or $1.54 a common share in the first half of 1940.

Cream of Wheat Corp., Minneapolis, reported for the June quarter net profit of $144,931 after Federal income taxes, equal to 24 cents a share on the capital stock, against $289,128, or 48 cents a share, in the March quarter and $126,237 or 21 cents a share in the June quarter last year.

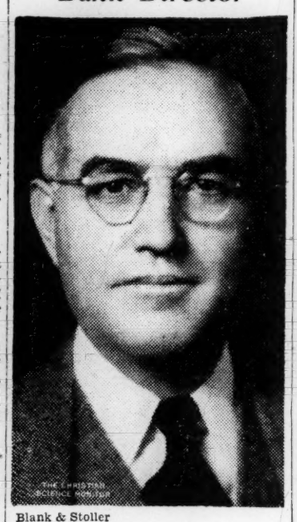
Acme Steel Company and subsidiary reported net income for the quarter ended June 30 of $920,707 or $2.81 a common share compared with $661,149 or $2.02 a share in the same period a year ago. Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, amounting to $1,512,122, was made on the basis of rates in tax amendments being considered by Congress.

Copperweld Steel Co., reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $919,982 or $1.66 a share on 514,864 common shares compared with $521,314 or $1.05 on 439,864 common shares in the first six months of 1940. Deductions for Federal and state income taxes and Federal excess profits taxes amounted to $1,198,680.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., reported net profit for the June quarter of $592,578, or 60 cents a share on the common, against $644,000 or 75 cents a share in the same quarter a year ago. Federal income and excess profits taxes amounted to $1,115,000 including $240 additional taxes for the first quarter. Taxes were estimated at proposed rates.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., domestic subsidiaries reported net income for the six months ended June 30 at $1,309,858. For the first half of 1940 the company had a consolidated net profit of $1,078,922.

Bank Director



Blank & Stoller

Albert N. Williams

Elected a director of the Manufacturers Trust Co. Mr. Williams is President of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

More Liberal Credit Terms For Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to reorganize the Farm Credit Administration and assure farmer-borrowers more liberal loan terms has been introduced in the House.

Drafted by the FCA, the measure was offered by Chairman Fulmer of the House Agriculture Committee.

The bill provides for reorganizing the FCA's Federal Land Bank System on a membership and patronage basis in place of the present stock basis. Under the existing system, borrowers are required to purchase stock in the banks equal to 5 per cent of their loans.

The new plan would make membership in the system available to borrowers at 2 per cent of the unmatured balance of their loan. Outstanding stock would be retired at par value.

As at the present, each borrower would be a member of a local farm loan association. Under the present system associations are liable for the full amount of any losses incurred by the land banks in extending credit to members of the local associations.

The new bill would limit that liability to 50 per cent. The balance would be borne by all associations in a land bank district or by the bank itself.

The measure would continue the present rate of 3½ per cent on farm mortgages until 1946, at which time the rate would be determined by the cost of money, but would not exceed 4 per cent.

The bill would give the FCA authority to scale down loans of worthy borrowers found to have "excessive debts."

G. E. to Give Workers Bonuses From Profits

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—General Electric Co. next month will divide $2,373,000 among 68,000 employees as their share of the company's profits during the first half of 1941, President Charles E. Wilson announced.

Employees with five or more years of service will receive approximately 3 per cent of their earnings for that period, Mr. Wilson said.

In August of last year $2,232,000 was split among about 60,000 eligible employees, representing the profit sharing for the first half of 1940.

Payment for the last half of 1941 will be made about April 1 of next year, and for 1942 and subsequent years profit sharing will be on an annual basis, the company has decided.

Increase In Amount Of Flaxseed Crushed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports that flaxseed crushed in the quarter ended June 30 totaled 262,809 tons, compared with 185,825 in the corresponding quarter a year ago, and 191,962 the average in the three years 1937-39.

Linseed oil produced totaled 183,309,000 pounds, compared with 128,383,000 a year ago, and 136,283,000, the three-year average.

Stocks of flaxseed at mills June 30 totaled 98,017 tons, compared with 88,146 a year ago, and 55,183, the three-year- average.

Stocks of linseed oil at mills June 30 totaled 104,482,000 pounds, compared with 96,757,000 a year ago, and 104,347,000, the three-year average.

General Foods Corp. Net Equals 54 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Goods Corp. reported net earnings for the second quarter of 1941 totaled $2,847,400, after provision for preferred dividends, compared with $2,704,581 in the same period a year ago.

Earnings were equivalent to 54 cents a share on the common stock against 51 cents a share a year ago.

In calculating profits, the company said it had taken into consideration additional provision for estimated tax liabilities under the proposed 1941 law.

RFC Advances $425,000,000 British Loan

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—The Federal Loan Agency announced today a $425,000,000 loan to Great Britain, against an estimated $590,000,000 worth of collateral, to help the British pay for war supplies ordered in the United States prior to enactment of the lend-lease program.

The loan was authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with the approval of President Roosevelt and at the request of Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, the agency said in a statement.

The deal was arranged, the statement explained, "for the purpose of providing the British with dollar exchange without having to sell their securities and investments at forced sale."

Funds to the total of $425,000,000 will be paid out to the British at the rate of approximately $100,000,000 a month, under terms of the deal, and the loan, bearing interest at 3 per cent annually will mature in 15 years. It may then be extended for five years provided two-thirds of the principal has been repaid.

Adequate Amortization

Interest and dividends from the collateral securities to be pledged to the RFC, however, plus earnings assigned to it from United States branches of 41 British insurance companies, was described in the statement as adequate to amortize the entire loan by the end of the maturity period.

The loan agency's statement said this new financial assistance to war-harried Britain was authorized under a law enacted last month which specified the RFC could make loans to a foreign government to enable that Government to get maximum dollar exchange country.

When the lend-lease program was enacted the British already had piled up huge orders for munitions here. It was said at the time they had funds, securities and other property available to meet those obligations but required lend-lease assistance in supplying future needs.

To turn the securities into dollars, however, meant marketing them in this country. In discussing the loan now authorized, Secretary Henry Morgenthau said recently that conditions on American markets had presented difficulties in this regard and a loan at this time was desirable to assure the British of obtaining maximum value.

Whether one loan will be adequate to meet all British needs was not stated. Mr. Morgenthau said Britain's obligations to U. S. manufacturers at the first of the year amounted to between $1,300,000,000 and $1,400,000,000 but he could not estimate how much this had been reduced in the six months since then.

Three Categories

The loan agency statement said that collateral for the loan fell into three categories:

Securities of 61 United States corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange. These were said to have a total present market price value of $205,000,000.

Unlisted securities of 46 United States corporations. The estimated value of these securities was put at $115,000,000.

The capital stock of 41 British-owned United States insurance companies estimated to have a total net worth of more than $180,000,000.

"There will be no change in the control or management of these direct investments, including the insurance companies," the statement said. "Their financial position and stability will continue unaffected."

In addition to this collateral security, the loan agency said, "there will be assigned to the RFC the earnings of the United States branches of 41 British insurance companies not incorporated in this country." These branches were described as having net American assets, above reserves to meet policy obligations in this country, of approximately $200,000,000 in cash and United States Government securities.

The total income from the collateral and the earnings of the insurance companies, it was said, have averaged $36,000,000 annually for the past five years. "On the basis of the past five years," the statement said, "the available income would amortize the loan in approximately 15 years."

Owens-Illinois Glass Net Drops to $2.87 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO—Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and subsidiaries reports net earnings for the 12 months period ended June 30, 1941, were $7,640,538 compared with $8,589,202 for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1940.

These earnings are equivalent to $2.87 per share for the current period as compared with $3.23 per share for the 12-month period ended June 30, 1940, on the 2,661,204 common shares outstanding at the close of each of these periods.

The amount of outstanding 2¾ per cent debentures has been reduced to $8,000,000 by a payment into the sinking fund on July 1, 1941, sufficient to redeem at par both the $1,000,000 of debentures required and the additional $1,000,000 permitted to be redeemed annually by the indenture.

At a meeting of the directors of the company a dividend of 50 cents per share was declared payable August 15, 1941, to stock of record on July 30, 1941.

Property Seizure Bill Differences Being Ironed Out

Wide World

Members of the House and Senate conferring in executive session to smooth out legislative differences concerning the property seizure bill. Left to right are Representatives Dow W. Harter of Ohio, Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, Forest A. Harness of Indiana, R. Ewing Thomason of Texas, Andrew J. May of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Conferees; Senators Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Conferees; Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming, and Chan Gurney of South Dakota.

Reserve Board's Index for June Rises 6 Points

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that its industrial production index for June was 156 per cent of the 1935-1939 average, an increase of six points over May and a new high level.

There were indications the upswing will continue through July, the Board said. The continued rise in output was particularly sharp in industries closely associated with the defense program, notably aircraft, shipbuilding, machinery and railroad equipment. Auto production remained at the high May level due to heavy retail sales.

"Output of iron and steel and nonferrous metals, already close to capacity," the Board said, "did not show an increase to correspond with the rise in output of finished metal products and official statements indicated growing concern over shortages of numerous materials."

Wheat Marketing Quota Amendment Passed by House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has passed and sent to the Senate an amendment to the wheat marketing quota act which, if finally approved, would permit farmers to sell without penalty their normal production of wheat even though the grain was harvested from excess acreage.

Advocates of the measure which won House approval explained that if a farmer had a 100-acre allotment and a normal production of 10 bushels to the acre, he could sell free of penalty 1,000 bushels, even if the wheat represented production at five bushels an acre from 200 acres. The amendment, said Rep. Rizley (R) of Oklahoma, "takes care of the farmer with excess acreage and a crop failure."

Public Offerings Small During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities were small last week, but included a large proportion of new capital for business.

Total offerings during the week ended July 17 amounted to $27,277,000, Standard & Poor's Corp. reports, compared with $44,842,270 the previous week and $117,870,000 in the same period a year ago.

More than $13,000,000 of the week's volume represented new money taken by corporations. Comparisons follow:

	This week	Prev. week	Year ago
Municipal	$13,648,000	$16,833,500	$15,541,000
Pub. Util.			62,660,000
Railroad	9,387,000	6,920,000	6,460,000
Industrial	500,000	.....	20,000,000
Miscel'neous	702,000	.....	9,500,000
Stock	3,040,000	21,088,770	3,709,000
Total	27,277,000	44,842,270	117,870,000

Mass. Investors Trust Assets $17.34 Share

Massachusetts Investors Trust reports net assets equivalent to $17.34 per share on 5,901,109 shares outstanding on June 30, 1941. This compares with net assets equal to $16.90 a share on 5,773,510 shares outstanding on the same date a year ago. At the close of the preceding quarter, on March 31, 1941, the figure was $17.31 per share, on 5,864,477 shares.

The trust is making a cash distribution today of $1,238,850 to over 50,000 shareholders, payable out of investment income received during the second quarter, at the rate of 21 cents a share.

During the quarter ended June 30, 1941, the following securities were purchased:

Two hundred Amerada Corp., 7,500 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., 500 Bendix Aviation Corp., 2,600 Commonwealth & Southern $6 pfd., 3,000 Continental Oil Co., 4,500 Gulf Oil Corp., 5,000 Mid-Continent Petroleum, 8,900 Paramount Pictures, Inc., 16,000 Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., 5,400 Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), and 5,000 Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), and there were sold 2,000 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., 1,020 Boston Edison Co., 4,400 Commonwealth Edison Co., 2,500 Cons. Edison Co. of N. Y., 900 Cons. Gas, El. & Pr. Co. of Baltimore, 1,500 Detroit Edison Co. $100 par, 3,400 Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 1,600 Procter & Gamble Co., 5,028 Pullman Inc., 4,400 Southern Calif. Edison Co., 1,300 South Porto Rico Sugar Co., and 1,800 Woolworth (F. W.) Company.

U. S. Buys Cheese

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported it had purchased 20 carloads of cheese—about 440,000 pounds—on the Plymouth, Wis., cheese exchange. The cheese will be made available to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease program.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market rally levelled off last week and volume returned toward normal. The rails led the market for a time and chart-readers held their breaths to see if the rails would "confirm the industrials" by going through the previous peak of 29.75—but they didn't.

Leadership among the industrials was not as good as that of the previous week. "Inflation" talk was still rife but didn't help stocks, which were retarded by the Russian news and could find nothing stimulating in the Japanese cabinet shake-up, which everybody watched but few pretended to understand.

Stock Trend Still Up

Though the business indices slumped again the trend is still obviously upward. Unfilled order books are lengthening and both retailers and consumers are stocking up inventories against the accelerated rise of prices. Not a single major strike is now troubling the OPM, according to Mr. Hillman, which is one definite gain to this country from Hitler's Russian move.

Though the actual k. w. h. economies from national all-year daylight saving are small except in the heavy industrial areas, it appears likely to be adopted some time this year in part for propaganda or psychological reasons.

A considerable expansion in prefabricated housing is expected from here in the lowest-cost categories, particularly for defense project housing.

The "expansion quarrel" is apparently a complete victory for the expansionists and the victory will have far-reaching implications. The largest part of the expansion in aluminum, power, steel, rail equipment, magnesium, etc., will apparently be financed and owned by the government.

More Government Ownership

This extension of the idea of government ownership for defense into what was formerly considered purely civilian operations will mean an even-larger proportion of "industry" owned by the government after the emergency is over. Eventually it looks as though the "stockpile" idea, so persistently sabotaged by Congress before the war, will be extended from strategic materials to freight cars, to stand by power plant and to extra steel capacity for defense.

Auto production continues unreasonably high. Quick re-tooling will cut the change-over period to perhaps three weeks. Dealer organizations see "tekel upharsin" on the wall as, whatever OPM decides, the motor makers can get only 50% or less of the nickel, zinc, copper, aluminum and tin they need.

Sugar was the most active commodity on the impending quota increase and the prospect that ship shortage will force Britain to take more from the West Indies and the United States to take less from the Philippines.

Cotton, however, had a busy day Saturday rising to 16 cents, the old Farm Board loan price, on the raising of the OPACS' gray goods ceilings. Carry-over this year will be 13,000,000 bales, but Senator Bankhead is talking 20 cent cotton.

CEA Asks Higher Margins

The CEA is pressing for 15 per cent margins on all commodity futures. Trading was resumed in Worth Street after a month's delay over the OPACS ceiling order. The food processing industry is worried over the chance of being used by Washington as a scapegoat when higher crop prices are further reflected at the grocery store.

The stock market was worried by the President's apparent desire to get Congress to re-consider the Treasury's desire to put the excess profits tax on an invested capital basis.

Volume of trading in governments on the Stock Exchange jumped sharply as the Association of Bond Brokers halved commissions. There is talk of organizing selling syndicates on the tape for new bond offerings.

The Curb is planning to buy in some of its own seats. Seven are offered at $1000 apiece and no bids. Utility heads wonder how and where 250,000,000 shares worth perhaps $3,500,000,000 can be sold to conform, in this market, to the "death sentence."

Hercules Powder Co. Output Up 900 P. C.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Hercules Powder Co. announced its smokeless powder production had increased 900 per cent over that of a year ago and was ahead of national defense schedules.

"When the additional facilities under construction are completed in late summer or early autumn, our smokeless powder production capacity will have doubled again," Charles A. Higgins, president of the company, said in his report.

Hercules' net earnings for the six months ended June 30 were $2,831,189 after federal taxes of $4,715,742 and were equal to $1.95 a share on common stock after preferred dividends. This compared with $3,293,065 or $2.30 a common share in the first half of 1940.

June quarter net profit was $1,470,763 or $1.02 a common share, against $1,360,426 or 93 cents a share for the March quarter.

Mr. Higgins said the number of Hercules employees had increased 50 per cent in the past year, in addition to workmen engaged in building ordnance facilities representing plant investments of $75,000,000, an amount he said was greater than that of all of the company's own plants combined.

The company president said that while powder making was the chief job Hercules was doing, it also had expanded its production of rubber solvents, cellulose products, textile chemicals and industrial explosives to meet the demands of the national defense program.

Home Building Gains In Florida Under FHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The seventh anniversary of the Federal Housing Administration on June 24, found nearly $114,000,000 in private capital has been invested in homes and home repairs or modernization in Florida under the FHA program, during that time, M.M. Parrish, State director said recently.

Mr. Parrish claimed that $75,000,000 of the 114 million total represents mortgages on nearly 20,000 homes, which have been insured by FHA; and $25,000,000 in loans for home modernization under FHA property improvement credit plan; in excess of $1,100,000 in mortgages on rental housing projects were insured and the remaining $12,500,000 the amount of equity of familied receiving homes under FHA better housing program.

In all, 78,500 Florida families have improved their housing standards under the FHA program of the past seven years.

June Cotton Spinning Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during June at 121.5 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 121.8 per cent during May this year, and 87.9 per cent during June last year.

Crude Oil Demand In August Expected To Increase 11 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the August market demand for domestic crude oil at 122,140,000 barrels, or 3,940,000 barrels daily.

This was 92,900 barrels higher than the estimated daily demand for July and 11 per cent above the actual demand for August, 1940.

The bureau estimated August crude oil exports would be 3,500,000 barrels, compared with actual exports of 4,170,000 last August.

Domestic demand for motor fuel in August was estimated at 62,500,000 barrels, an increase of 13 per cent over the "rather low actual demand in August, 1940."

The Mines Bureau said progress in transportation readjustments, necessitated by withdrawal of tankers from the gulf to east coast movement, indicated less curtailment of gulf coast markets in August than might have been anticipated, provided no further tanker withdrawals occur.

The stepping-up of deliveries by the remaining tankers in service, shift of tankers from the California-Atlantic service to the gulf-east coast route, increased overland shipments and participation in larger exports and increasing naval requirements may offset to a considerable extent the loss of gulf coast markets due to a curtailment in east coast consumption, the bureau observed.

Total stocks of crude and refined oils in the east coast district amounted to 66,743,000 barrels on May 31 of this year compared to 67,733,000 on May 31, 1940, the bureau said.

Cutting Tools Now On Priority List

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management issued an order regulating the use and distribution of cutting tools and providing that defense industries be given preference.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense director of priorities, said that "there is an increasing shortage of cutting tools which are vitally needed in defense plants and supervision over the distribution of these tools is necessary."

The order provides that no manufacturer or distributor may deliver cutting tools except to those customers who have a defense preference rating. It provides, however, that non-defense orders may be delivered if all defense requirements have been met.

The tools include special drills of all types, counter-sinks and special milling cutters.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

Senate Passes Seizure Bill On Voice Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 22—New legislation to build higher the barrier of American power across the path of future German imperialism has a greener light before it in Congress today than anyone would have expected a week or a month ago.

In a test on the first item in the new legislative phase in the Senate yesterday the isolationists suffered as complete and humiliating a defeat as has come their way since America's attitude towards Germany's march to coquest first became a major issue in Conrgess.

The issue was an Administration measure empowering the President to take over private property for defence. The isolationist bloc considered it part of what they term the President's "war" program. They desired both to amend and stop it altogether. But the measure, which came before the Senate when it convened, was passed and sent to the House in one day without even the formality of a roll-call vote.

Isolationist Defeat

The outcome is regarded here as both a humiliating defeat for the isolationist bloc and also a surprising revelation of basic weakness in the isolationist issue. What is all the more surprising is that the Senate neither passed the property seizure bill yesterday with any enthusiasm, nor has any enthusiasm for any measure moving in the same direction. Congress does not like the way things are going. Congress does not want to get into war. Congress grumbles and members of Congress protest. But when it comes to voting they are voting with the Administration and voting on the basis that whether they like it or not, the think has to be done.

The fact is that Alf M. Landon came very close to expressing the prevailing mood of Congress in his statement yesterday in which the former presidential candidate blamed the President for what he chose to regard as a movement into war, but concluded that it was now too late to stop the trend and the only recourse was to keep "selectees" in service longer and get the country ready for whatever may happen.

Congress Follows Executive

That is the way much of Congress feels. There is a great deal of criticism of the President and a general tendency to charge him with personal responsibility for everything that has happened to the world in the past eight years. But when it comes to a vote on a specific measure to strengthen the Government's hands, it votes as it voted yesterday.

This doesn't mean that the isolationists are powerless. They will probably muster much more strength on the selective service extension issue than they showed yesterday on property seizure. They enjoy considerable powers of delay. But the fact remains that a measure giving the Administration virtual war-time power over private property went through the Senate by a voice vote in one day without any important changes.

As passed by the Senate and sent to the House, the bill has certain safeguards which made it less unpalatable to Congress than it was in original form. Power to requisition property is restricted to June 30, 1943, may be invoked only when the need is "immediate and impending and will not admit of delay," and also only after all alternative means of obtaining equivalent property has been exhausted.

Howe Sound Profit

NEW YORK (AP) — The Howe Sound Co. reported net profit of $693,028, equal to $1.46 a common share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with $967,681, or $2.04 a share, in the 1940 period.

SOUND STOCKS NOW TOO LOW

Those who do not invest because they fear America is drifting toward a totalitarian state should note these facts: Common stocks sell in Germany on a basis to yield 3.7%, while their long-term government bonds yield 3.6%. In United States we have the astounding contrast of long-term government bonds yielding only about 2%, whereas common stocks yield 6%. Common stocks in Germany yield practically the same as their government bonds, while in America our common stocks yield three times as much as our long-term government bonds.

"185 STOCKS UNDER 5½"

Before buying low-priced issues, refer to FINANCIAL WORLD'S up-to-the-minute appraisal of the prospects of these 185 stocks under 5½. Each is given one of three ratings: (1) Better Than Average; (2) Fair; (3) Definitely Unpromising. Vital statistics are given on each. Don't buy stocks blindly. Get your facts first.

WHY NOT WAKE UP

before too late—to today's exceptional income-producing stock bargains? Return "ad" and $1 for 4 big investment magazines, "185 STOCKS UNDER 5½," July stock manual and "10-Year Dividend Honor Roll." Send $1 for above or $5 for 6 months' subscription. Don't miss "HOW TO INVEST $10,000 TODAY" in July 30th issue.

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America's 38-Year-Old Investment Weekly

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Total sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 905,880
1941 volume to date 74,266,379
1940 volume to date 131,510,315

Profit Selling Halts Sharp Market Rise

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP)—Stocks churned rapidly in today's market but most leaders were unable to extend Monday's sharp rally by more than fractions.

Blocks of 1,000 to 10,000 shares changed hands at the opening and, for a brief interval, the ticker tape fell behind for the first time since Dec. 14. Customers then began to cash in on the bulge and the pace slowed. While minor advances ruled near the final hour, many issues were unchanged or down a shade. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,400,000 shares.

The turnover of 470,000 shares in the first hour was the biggest for that period since Nov. 8.

Rails settled down in the wake of their break-through of previous resistance levels which, brokers said, was responsible partly for the belated buying rush of Monday.

Wall Street still was cheerful over business, the outlook for more lenient price restriction legislation and a turn for the better in the war news. Thoughts of inflation also propped sentiment.

Among stocks in a long list of 1941 tops were Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Corp., Anaconda, Kennecott, Western Union, J. I. Case, International Harvester, and Goodrich.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans retained a firm hold on bond market leadership today and various members of the group pushed up to new highs for the year.

Buying interest in the carriers was quickened by a further run of bullish statistics, including car loadings and revenue reports for June. Other corporate divisions were mixed.

Well on the improved side were Southern Pacific 3¾s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Erie 5s of '75, Alleghany 5s of '50, Lehigh Coal & Navigation 4½s, and Great Northern "G" 4s of '46.

Some utilities at times tended to sag, notably Commercial Mackay Income, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

July Wheat:	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.01⅞	1.00⅞	1.01½	1.01¼
Minneapolis	.97½	.97⅛	.97¼	.96¾
Kansas City	.96	.95⅜	.96	.95¼
Winnipeg	.76¾	.75⅞	.75⅞	.76⅜
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.04⅜	1.03⅝	1.04⅛	1.03⅝
Minneapolis	.99¼	.98½	.98⅞	.96⅜
Kansas City	.97¼	.96⅜	.97⅛	.98¼
Winnipeg				
December Wheat:		.78	.78	.78½
Chicago				
Minneapolis	1.01¾	1.01¼	1.01½	1.00⅞
Kansas City	.99⅛	.98½	.99⅛	.98½
Winnipeg	.80¼	.79⅜	.79⅝	.79⅝
July Corn:				
Chicago	.72¾	.72⅝	.72⅝	.72¾
Kansas City			.72⅜	.72¾
September Corn:				
Chicago	.75	.74¾	.74⅞	.74¾
Kansas City			.68⅞	.66⅞
July Oats:				
Chicago new	.34	.33⅝	.33⅝	.33½
Minneapolis	.41¼	.40¾	.41	.41⅛
July new	.56¾	.56	.56	.56½
September new	.57⅜	.57⅛	.57¼	.57⅛
December	.60⅜	.60⅛	.60⅛	.60

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.53½	1.54	15.3		15.3½	1.52¾
Oct. old	1.40¼	1.40⅜	1.39⅛	1.39¾	1.40¼	1.39¾
New	1.40	1.40½	1.39⅛	1.39¾	1.40¼	1.40⅛
Dec.	1.41½	1.41½	1.40⅜	1.40⅞	1.41⅜	1.40⅜

Lard

July	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.					10.27	1.27
Oct.	10.45	10.47	10.42	10.42	10.40	
Dec.	10.55	10.57	10.52	10.55	10.50	
	10.77	10.77	10.72	10.75	10.70	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	92.9	
Dec.				93.0b		
March	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	

Tops

Oct.	121.2	122.0	121.2	122.0	120.0	
Dec.	120.0	120.8	120.0	120.8	119.3	
b—Bid.				119.1b	118.3	

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.73	16.83	16.63	16.76	16.61	
December	16.90	16.96	16.79	16.91	16.76	
March	17.01	17.07	16.88	17.03	16.87	
May	17.01	17.10	16.91	17.03	16.90	
January	16.95	17.06	17.05	17.06	16.70	
July	17.00	17.07	16.91	17.03	16.89	

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Sep. No. 3	2.51	2.54	1.52	1.54	2.51	
Wld. Sep. No. 4	1.19½	1.23	1.19½	1.22½	1.19½	

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
September	11.85	11.89	11.80	11.89	11.75	
October	11.62	11.69	11.62	11.66	11.53	

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.65	14.65	14.60	14.62	14.67	
December	14.60	14.60	14.56	14.58	14.60	

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.23	7.31	7.23	7.31	7.20	
December	7.38	7.43	7.38	7.42	7.32	

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
September	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.29	22.25	
December	22.05	22.15	22.05	22.15	22.00	

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
September					11.80b	11.80
b Bid.						

Black Pepper

Dec.	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
	5.93	6.00	5.90	5.93	5.93	

Raw Silk

Sept.	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
	3.08	3.14	3.08	3.11	3.02

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.45	35.45	35.20	35.20	35.50	
*December	35.45	35.45	35.25	35.30	35.50	

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
*October	28.55	28.70	28.25	28.65	28.55	
†November	28.40	28.65	28.30	28.60	28.60	

*S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassidy; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	53	52¾	53	+ ½
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	51¼	50¾	51	
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
43⅜	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	32	43¾	43	43¼	+ ½
5⅜	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	18¼	18	18¼	Jul 21
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	19	24½	24	24	— ½
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	165	163½	163½	+ ½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 18
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	46	13¾	13	13½	+ ½
7⅜	5¾	Allied Stores	4	1	7⅝	7½	7½	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)		82½	82	82	— 1
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	35	32	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
19⅞	14½	Aipha Cem (¾g)	16	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅜
1¼	1	Amal Leath	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 15
62½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	63½	63	63	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	8	45	44¼	44¼	
8⅝	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	38¾	38½	38½	+1
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	10	90¼	89½	90¼	+ ¾
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
81¼	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	32	34¾	32⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	78	76¾	76¾	— ¼
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	10	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	110	110	Jul 19
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	Jul 19
7	4⅝	Am Comm Al	7	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	9½	Am Crys S (3¾g)	41	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 21
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	14	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅞
3⅞	2⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	13	36	35½	35½	— ½
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jul 21
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	48	48	48	
17⅜	11⅞	Am Ice	10	13¼	15⅜	15⅜	Jul 21
24	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	24	24	24	+ 5⅛
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	23	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	38	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	94	93¼	93¼	— 1½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	14	19¾	19	19½	+1¼
1¾	1	Am Power & Lt	58	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	3 3⅜	34	34	+ ⅛
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	9	31	30½	30½	+ ½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	119	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	32	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
45¼	31	Am Sm&R (1½g	32	45⅜	44½	44⅝	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	151	150¼	150¼	Jul 16
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46½	46½	46½	Jul 21
28½	19	Am Steel F (1½g)	25	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (1⅝g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	18	17⅞	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	88	88	88	Jul 16
15	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	38	156⅞	156⅛	156⅛	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	9	71¾	71	71¾	+1¾
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	13	72¾	71⅞	72⅜	+ ⅞
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	+1
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	10	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	40	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	87	86¾	87	+1
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
73	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	16	73⅜	72¼	72¼	— ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¾
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55	55	55	Jul 18
29¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	143	30	29¼	29½	— ⅛
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	8	15½	15	15½	+ ½
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	5	12	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
5½	4	Armour Ill	78	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	21	66¾	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	
87⅜	67⅛	Arnold C (½g)	2	83¾	83⅜	83¾	+ ⅜
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	54	9¾	9½	9½	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	+1½
99¾	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	4	99¾	99¾	99¾	
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
31	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	78	31⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	12	68½	67	68	+1¼
27⅞	13½	Atl Coast Line	78	28⅛	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	12	25⅝	25	25	— 1
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	39¼	39	39	— ½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	27	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 18
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jul 18
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	70	70	70	+2½
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	6½	8¼	8¼	
27⅛	13⅛	Austin Nichols	12	23¼	23	23⅛	Jul 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	65	5⅝	5½	5½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	25	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ¾
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	87	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	43	7½	7¼	7¼	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	12	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
10½	7	Barber As (⅛e)	15	10⅛	9¾	9¾	
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼ag)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 21
10⅜	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	49	10½	10⅛	10⅜	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 3½g	16	24¼	23¾	24	+ ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
27¼	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jul 18
83⅜	73⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	31	39	38½	38½	— ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
33½	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
89½	63⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	63	79⅛	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	122¾	122½	122¾	+ ⅜
23⅜	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ⅜
22¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	5	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox 30g	58	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	77	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	5	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅝
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	23¼	22½	22½	— ¾
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	21	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	11	Borg-Warn .80g	16	19⅜	19	19	
39⅜	30	Boston & Maine	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
43⅝	31¼	Bower Roll B(3)	7	31½	31	31	—1¼
12⅜	8⅜	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 14
33⅜	27⅝	Bridgeport (½g)	25	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	36	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	42	42	42	Jul 16
21½	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jul 11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	7	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
31⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 15
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	12	21	20⅛	21	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	11	13¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
5	3½	Budd Mfg	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	67	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¾
19⅜	15¾	Burling (.95g)	22	19½	19	19¼	
53¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52¾	53¾	53¾	
9⅛	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	30	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	8	3⅛	2⅞	3	
6⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	6	6⅛	6	6	
21¾	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 21
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	12	11	10½	10½	— ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	13	21¾	21¼	21¼	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅞	51⅞	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	27	7⅛	7	7	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	5	13	13	13	+ ⅜
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	15	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	43	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	13	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¼
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 21
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	6	30	29½	30	+1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
50⅝	40	Case (JI) Co(3e)	9	81¾	79½	79½	—1¼
28⅜	18⅞	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	49¼	48⅜	48⅜	—1
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	16	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ½
2¾	1½	Cent Foundry	11	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
3¼	1¾	Cent RR NJ	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8	4¼	Cent Violetta S	14	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	5	32¼	33	33	
33½	27⅜	Cert-teed Prod	3	33¼	31½	31½	— ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jul 18
21½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	11	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	2	14	13½	13½	— ¼
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	44	38⅞	38½	38½	+ ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jul 21
3¾	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	32	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
27⅛	11	Chi Great West	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	43	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— ¾
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19⅜	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	34	19⅜	18	18	—1⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 21
53	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 16
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 15
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	Jun25
27⅛	1⅛	Childs Co	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
72⅝	55	Chrysler (3g)	45	57⅞	56¼	56½	— ½
10⅜	8¼	City I & F (.60g)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38¼	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	39	38½	39	+1
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	23	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	+ ¼
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	8	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	93	92	92	— ¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	5	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	— ½
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	7	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
21	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	5	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
47⅜	21½	Col G&E (.10g)	41	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
92⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Jul 21
67⅜	41¼	Colum Pict	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	
26⅛	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81½	81½	81½	+1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	13	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	32⅝	32	32⅛	— ½
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

	High	Low	Last
1 4s 54-44	111.20	111.20	111.20
6 2⅞s 60_55	111.17	111.17	111.17
1 2⅞s 60_55 reg	111.13	111.13	111.13
2 2½s 58-56	104.20	104.20	104.20

New York City Bonds

75 3s 80	104¼	104½	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¼	91	91¼
14 Alleghany cv 5s 49	76¾	76½	76½
17 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58¼	58	58
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¾	108¼	108¼
8 Am & For P5s 2030	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛
20 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	102	101⅞	101⅞
3 Am Int 5½s 49	101	100⅜	100⅜
7 Am T & T 3⅜s 66	109½	109⅛	109⅛
24 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109⅛	109	109
63 Am T & T 3s 56 wi	111⅛	111¼	111¼
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	109¼	109¼	109½
6 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
27 AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	109¾	110
7 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	101	101	101
11 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¼	91⅛	91¼
4 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	106½	106½	106½
3 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111½	111½	111½
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Atl & Ch AL 5s 44	101¾	101½	101½
12 Atl & Birm 4s 33	17½	17	17½
4 Atl Knox & Nor 5s 56	111	111	111
31 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¾	79¾	79¾
32 A C Line clt 4s 52	73½	72¾	73½
78 A C Line 4½s 64	66⅜	65¾	66
9 A C Line 5s 45	92½	91⅞	91⅞
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37¼	37¼	37¼
3 Atl & Dan 2d2d4s 48	32	32	32
12 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99⅜	99	99¼
13 B&O st mtg 4s st	65	64½	65
63 B&O 95 st A	36⅜	36	36½
16 B&O 95 st C	40¾	40	40
10 B&O 2000 st D	36½	36½	36½
10 B&O 96 st F	36¼	36¼	36½
304 B&O cv 60 st	33⅜	32¾	33¼
8 B&O 4s 48	64	64	64
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
7 B&O S W 50 st	46	45¾	46
5 B&O T C 4s 59	52	51	52
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	47¾	47¾	47¾
11 Bank & Ar cv 4s 51 st	47	46½	47
5 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 BenefInd Loan 2¼s 50	99	98⅞	98⅞
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Beth Stl 3s 60	104¼	104⅛	104¼
81 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31⅞	31¾	31¾
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	20¾	20¾	20¾
15 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
13 Buf R&P 57 st	44	43½	43¾
10 Bush Term 5s 55	54⅜	53	54⅜
8 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78½	78½	78½
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108¼	108	108
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	103⅜	103¼	103⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100	100	100
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s	100	100	100
6 Can Pac 5s 54	82⅜	82	82
13 Can Pac 4s perp	64⅛	63¾	64⅛
4 Caro C&O 4½s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Celanese 3s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	43¾	43⅛	43¾
21 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	16	16¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s 56	4¾	4¾	4¾
10 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	16	16	16
6 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64⅜	64½
11 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
36 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅛	55⅜	55⅛
34 Chi Pac 1st 4s 49	72¼	71⅞	72¼
89 Cen R R N J 5s 87	22	21½	21⅝
14 Cen R R N J 5s 87 reg	19¾	19¾	19¾
32 Cen R R N J 4s 87	19¼	19¼	19¼
23 Cen R R N J 4s 87	19¼	19	19
5 Cen R R N J 4s 87 reg	17	17	17
4 C & O 4½s 92	134	134	134
2 C & O 3½s 96D	105	105	105
3 C & O ref 3½s 96 E	105	105	105
89 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16½	16	16¼
17 C B & Q rfg 5s 71A	84	82⅞	84
1 C B & Q 4½s 77	73½	73½	73½
11 C B & Q 4s 58	81¾	81	81¼
3 C B & Q 4s Ill 49	98⅛	98	98⅛
12 C B & Q 3½s II 49	93¼	93	93
22 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	37½	37	37
3 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30	29¼	29¼
5 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
18 Chi I & L 6s 66	10⅞	10½	10⅞
3 Chi I & L 6s 47	31¾	31¾	31¾
30 Chi I & L 5s 47	30	30	30
80 Chi I & L 5s 66	10⅞	10⅝	10¾
12 Chi I & L 4s 47	28¼	28	28¼
115 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
147 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	2⅞	3
5 CM&SP 4½s 89F	41¾	41⅝	41⅞
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¾	41¾	41¾
8 CM&SP 4½s 89E	42	41¾	41½
39 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40½	40⅜	40⅜
29 Chi&NW 4½s 36	35½	35	35½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
36 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	30¼	30¼	30½
24 Chi&NW cv 4½c 49	21¼	21⅛	21⅜
19 Chi & NW 4s 87	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
71 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	28⅜	28⅞	28⅞
33 Chi & NW 3½s 87	28⅝	28¼	28⅜
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	45¼	45¼	45¼
23 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15¼	15	15
24 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	21⅜	21⅛	21⅝
49 CRI & P 4s 88	23½	23¼	23½
209 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13½	13¼	13¼
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	68	68	68
7 CTH & SE Inc 5s 60	53½	63½	63½
29 Ch Uu Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108¼	108½
8 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Childs 5s 43	41	41	41
5 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	18	18	18
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58	57¼	57⅞
30 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	76¾	76½	76¾
2 CCC&StL 5s 93B	80¼	80¼	80¼
12 Cleve Un Ter 5s 73	76	75¾	76
3 Col F&L 5s 43	104⅞	104½	104½
13 Col & So 4½s 80	23	22⅝	22¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
49 Coml Mack inc 69ww	52⅞	51¾	52
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
63 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	110¾	110⅛	110½
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110½	110¼	110½
12 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104⅜	104⅜
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	107½	106¾	106¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	109¼	109	109¼
13 Con Edis 3½s 56	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
2 Con Edis cv 3½s 51	104½	104¼	104¼
8 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110½	110½	110½
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109⅛
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Crane 3¾s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	21	21	21
9 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rc	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Cuba RR 5s 52	24	23¾	23¾
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
140 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅞	54¼	54¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 D & R G 4½s 36	15	15	15
68 D & R G 4s 36	15½	15¼	15½
16 D & R G West 5s 78	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1 D Main&FtD 4s 25 ct	6	6	6
5 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅞	110¾	110¾
16 Det Ed 3s 70	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
74 Erie rfg 5s 67	32½	31¾	31¾
140 Erie rfg 5s 75	32½	31¾	31¾
19 Erie 1st 4s 96	91½	91	91½
42 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59⅞	59¼	59½
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	53½	53½	53½
14 Erie&Jer 6s 55	94¾	94½	94½
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
35 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96⅜	96¼	96½
16 Ga&AlaCn 5s 45	14½	13¾	14½
6 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Goth Silk HOs 46	79	79	79
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105¼	105	105¼
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91¾	91½	91¾
10 Gt Nor 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103	102½	103
28 Gt Nor 4s 68 H	97½	97½	97½
4 Gt Nor 3½s 67	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
8 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71⅜	71¼	71⅜
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
9 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	84	84	84
3 Hous'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103½	103½	103½
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39½	39⅛	39⅛
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44¾	45
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅜	10½	10⅜
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103½	103½	103½
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42	42	42
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	44⅜	44	44¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¼	43⅞	44¼
55 Ill Cen rfg s 55	44¼	43¾	44
56 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47	46½	46¾
18 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	52⅝	53
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	82¼	82¼	82¼
86 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	49½	49	49⅜
26 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44⅛	44¼
8 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	20½	20½	20½
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100	100	100
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17½	17½	17½
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38	37½	38
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89	89	89
8 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104⅞	105
9 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	42	42	42
9 Int T&T 5s 55	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1½	1¼	1½
1 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	55¼	55¼	55¼
41 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	49¼	48⅞	49
10 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	48	48	48
5 K C South 5s 50	73¾	73½	73¾
11 K C South 3s 50	67	67	67
1 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
11 Coppers Co 3½s 61	106½	106	106
7 Kresge Found 3s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
39 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75½	75	75
5 Lac Gas 5½s D	75⅛	75	75
24 Lac Gas 5 42	97	97	97
1 L E & West 3s 47	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29½	29½	29½
3 Leh & N Y 4s 45	50½	50	50½
9 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	79⅞	78	79
6 Ler C&N 4½s 54C	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
2 Leh V C 6s 43 st	102½	102½	102½
1 Leh Val Catl 5s 54 st	72	72	72
9 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	65	64⅞	65
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	64	64	64
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50½	50	50½
42 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	38¼	37½	38
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	36	36	36
73 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	36	35⅞	36
12 Leh V 4½s 2003 st reg	33	32⅝	33
115 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅜	32⅞	33½
19 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57⅛	57	57
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	102	102	102
2 Loews 3½s 46	104¾	104½	104¾
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	96½	96½
19 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
5 Louisia A Ark 5s 69	87¾	87½	87½
1 Louis & N 3½s 2003	86½	86½	86½
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	87	87	87
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
2 Mantal Sug 4s 57	38	38	38
9 Mich Cen 4½s 78	68	68	68
2 Mich Cen gen 4s 63	107⅛	107	107⅛
7 MidlandRRNJ5s40	47½	47	47
7 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	37	37	37
5 MilSparta&NW4s47	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
8 M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	9½	9½	9½
7 M & StL 4½s 39	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
3 M & StL 4s 49	3	2¾	3
11 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4¼	4	4¼
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1	1	1
1 MSP&SSM cons 6s 38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
35 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11¼	11¼
41 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11¼	11¼
41 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30¼	29½	29¾
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11½	11½	11½
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	26¼	25¾	26
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	38	38	38
30 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	25¼	24½	24¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28½	28¼	28¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
137 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28½	28¼	28¾
18 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29½	29	29¼
25 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¾	29¾	29¾
149 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¾	28¾	28¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
46 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	2	2⅛
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1 MonWPaPSS4½s60	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅞	106¾	106¾
48 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43	42⅝	42¾
24 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38½	38⅜	38½
62 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	42¼	42½
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
11 N Eng RR 4s 45	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	126	126	126
3 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	72½	72½	72½
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	45¾	45¾	45¾
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	46	46	46
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
5 NO Tex & Mex 4½s 56	44½	44½	44½
89 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	62¾	63
120 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57⅝	57⅞
31 NYC cn 4s 98	62½	61⅞	61⅞
1 NYC 3¾s 46	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 NY C 3½s 52	61¾	61¼	61¾
11 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82	81¼	82
1 NYC Ln Sh 3½s 98	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 74A	74¾	74½	74½
44 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63⅞	63½	63¾
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 N Y Ch&StL 3½s 47	95½	95½	95½
9 N Y Connect 3½s 65	102	101⅞	102
5 NY Dock 4s 61	63	62½	63
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	122	122	122
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
8 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54¼	54¼	54¼
39 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30½	30	30¼
33 NYNH&H cli 6s 40	47¼	46⅝	47
35 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29½	29	29¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	26½	26½	26½
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	26½	26½	26½
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26	26	26
11 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26⅜	26	26⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7½	7⅜	7½
10 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
17 NYO&W gen 4s 55	2	2	2
6 NY Steam 3½s 63	108	108	108
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37	36¾	37
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
12 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	27	26¾	27
2 Norf Sou 5s 61A	27	27	27
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
141 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅜	66¼	67¼
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57½	57½	57½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	57½	57½	57½
23 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75¼	75½
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	71	71	71
74 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43
8 Nor Sta Pok 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
13 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	79	79	79
11 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107	107
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s72	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Ohio Steel 4½s62A	82½	82½	82½
1 Pac Gas&E 3½s66	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Pac Gas&E 4s64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
4 Pac T&T 3¼s66B	109½	109½	109½
1 Parmelee 7 6s44	55	55	55
2 Pen Co 4s63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen Co 3½s 52	105	105	105
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s81	104	103⅞	104
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	104	103⅞	104
2 Pen P&LCl3½s69	110¾	110⅜	110⅝
22 Pen RR gen 5s68	112½	112½	112½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s60	122⅝	112⅝	122⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4½s65	105¾	105¾	105¾
23 Pen RR 4½sdeb 70	94	93½	93¾
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s81	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Pen RR 4½s84E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pen RR 4s48	112¼	112¼	112¼
7 Pen RR 3¾s70	96	96	96¼
6 Pen RR 3¼s52	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
30 Peo GL&C Chi 5s47	115¼	115¼	115¼
5 Peoria & E inc 4s90	7	7	7
13 Pere Marq 5s56	75	74¾	75
8 Pere Marq 4½s80	68¾	67⅞	68¼
5 Pere Marq 4s56	64½	64½	64½
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s52	108	107⅞	108
3 Phil Balt&W 4½s81D	109¼	109¼	109¼
30 Ph Read C&I cv 6s49	7	7	7
54 Ph Read C&I 5s73	28¼	28	28
11 Philippine Ry 4s37	7⅛	6¾	6¾
35 Phillips Pet 1¾s51	105¼	105¼	105¼
26 PCC&St L 4½s77	104¼	104	104⅛
6 Pitt Coke&Cl 4½s52	104½	104½	104¼
3 Pitts&W Va 4½s58A	63½	63½	63½
10 Pitt & W Vt 4½s 60C	64	63½	63½
22 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84⅞	84⅜	84¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	96	96	96
16 Ready 4½s 97 A	83¼	83	83¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
8 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	48	47⅞	47⅞
15 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
24 RI Arlc & NW 4½s 34	16½	16	16
6 Rutland Can 4s 49	6¾	6	6¼
8 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93¼	93¼	93¼
11 StL IM&S 4s R&G 33	74½	74	74½
1 StL IM&S 4s R&G 33ct	73	73	73
3 StL Peo & NW 5s 48	40½	40⅛	40⅛
2 StL Pub Svc 5s 59	79	79	79
10 StL SF 5s B 50 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
89 StL SF 4½s 78	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
11 StL SF 4½s 78 ct st	15½	15½	15½
5 StL SF 4s 50 A ct	15½	15½	15½
3 StL SF 4s 50 A ct	15	14¾	15
22 StL SW 5s 62	41¾	40⅝	40⅝
93 StL SW 5½ 89	22½	20⅝	20⅝
4 StL SW 1st 4s 89	78¾	78¾	78¾
65 StL SW 2nd 4s 89	64½	63	64½
2 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	11	11	11
126 S A & A Pass 4s 43	96	95¼	95⅞
45 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8½	8¼	8¼
2 Seab A L 6s 45 ct	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5 Seab A L aj 5s 49	9	11	1¾
62 Seab A L 4s 50 st	14	13⅝	14
53 Seab A L rfg 4s 59	6¼	6	6
20 Sea-All Fla 5s 35 A	4	4	4
2 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
53 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106½	106½	106½
13 So Bell T & T 3s '79	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
104 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53¼	53¾
82 Sou Pac 4½s '81	53¼	52⅝	53
52 So Pac 4½s '69	53⅜	52⅞	53⅛
79 So Pac rfg 4s '55	66¾	66½	66½
39 So Pac clt 4s '49	50	49½	49½
63 So Pac 3¾s 56	71	70	70½
52 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54¾	54⅜	54½
11 South Ry 6½s '56	88	87¾	88
9 South Ry gen 6s '56	82½	82⅜	82½
8 South Ry gen 5s '56	90½	90	90¼
52 South Ry gen 4s '56	62¾	62½	62⅝
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111½	111½	111½
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	33	33	33
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	106	106	106
9 Swift & Co 2¾s'61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Texark & Ft Sm 5½s'50	90½	90½	90½
4 Tex Corp 3s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	69⅜	69⅛	69⅜
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	69⅛	69	69⅛
5 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	104	103⅞	104
41 Third Ave aj 5s'60	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
21 Third Ave 4s '60	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
10 Toronto H&BF 4s '46	99	99	99
10 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	99¼	99¼	99⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Unit Drug 5s '53	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
5 Utah P & L 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Va El&Pow3½s66	111½	111½	111½
5 Virginian Ry 6s 66	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
31 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	16¼	16	16
41 Wabash 1st 5s 39

La Guardia Seeks Third Term, Bids for Republican Backing

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 22—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is in the race for a third term and, if elected, will be the first Mayor of New York City to serve for so long a time. Only one bid for a third term for Mayor is in the City Hall record. It was made by Mayor John F. Hylan, who, lacking the backing of Tammany Hall, entered the Democratic primary in 1925 and lost.

Anouncement of his candidacy was made by Mr. La Guardia in a radiocast over stations WNYC and WOR and was radio recast over other stations later last night. It followed a meeting of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee, over which Samuel Seabury, leader of previous Fusion campaigns for Mr. La Guardia, presided. At this meeting a resolution was adopted unanimously urging the Mayor to be a candidate for re-election and indorsing the candidacies of Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller, and Newbold Morris, President of the City Council. Consideration of the five boroughs presidencies, the City Council, and other municipal offices was reserved for another meeting later in the week.

Seeks Republican Aid

Mr. La Guardia, in his announcement, threw out a line for Republican indorsement, but rejected emphatically Democratic organization support. His bid for the Republican nomination was, however, hinged on their acceptance of Mr. McGoldrick and Mr. Morris as candidates for Comptroller and City Council head, respectively.

His declination of Democratic organization help was, he said, prefaced on the belief that if he entered the Democratic primary, he might carry it and thus head a ticket with a Board of Estimate hostile to him. He did not want to go through that "inferno" again, he declared, already having tried to govern the City with a Democratic-controlled aldermanic board following the passing of Arthur S. Cunningham, Comptroller, in 1934, and Bernard S. Deutsch, President of the Board of Aldermen, in 1935.

"I would not want to be Mayor unless I could continue with such splendid and fine public officials as Joe McGoldrick and Newbold Morris," he added.

Clear-Cut Issue

Mr. La Guardia said he was not running because he wanted to, but because of the demands that had come to him that the present type of city government here be continued. He defined the issue as "clear cut," declaring it was "between scientific, efficient, honest city government, nonpolitical and nonpartisan, and political machine-controlled government."

He did not mention the Democratic slate against which he will run and which is headed by William O'Dwyer, Kings County District Attorney, for Mayor; David H. Knott for Comptroller, and Maldwin Fertig for President of the City Council.

"It is not a contest between personalities," Mr. La Guardia continued. "It is a contest between two diametrically opposed systems of municipal government. That is all there is to it. . . .

"I know the people of the City of New York are not only satisfied but proud of the accomplishments of the City Administration during the past 7½ years. It is not only gratifying to look at the actual accomplishment, but to know what has been done in New York has served as an inspiration and encouragement for better local government in many American cities. The slogan now in cities where nonpolitical and nonpartisan and efficient government is sought is: 'If it is possible in New York, why can't we do it?' "

Urged to Run Again

Mr. La Guardia recalled that he had been "formally requested" by the American Labor Party, the City Affairs Committee, the Citizens' Union, the City Fusion Party, the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee, and "many organizations as well as individuals too numerous to mention here" to run again along with Mr. McGoldrick and Mr. Morris.

"If the Republican Party, through its enrolled voters, places the three of us on its ballot as its candidates for Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the City Council, I shall accept,' he said. "It has not been offered to me. I shall not ask or seek any nomination. The leaders of the Republican Party personally owe me nothing.

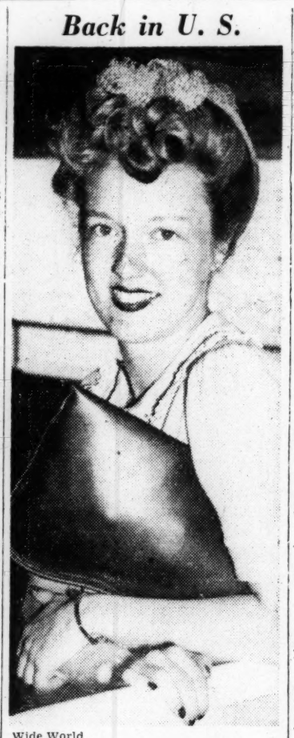
"I shall not enter into any agreement or any arrangement with any political party. My pledge to the people of this City will be to continue good government. I have not, I do not, and I shall not at any time consult any political leaders of any party as to my appointments or policy."

Mr. La Guardia declared that the success of nonpartisan, nonpolitical system of appointments had been "fully demonstrated" and that New York City now has officials in charge of the functional departments who are "specialized, trained men and competent, forming a cabinet for ability and specialized knowledge and efficiency, the like of which does not exist in any government in this country."

Indicating he would not resign as Civilian Defense Administrator, Mr. La Guardia made it clear that, if elected, he would continue in the two jobs.

"I shall continue to work hard and to give my all to the people of this city," he continued. "I have done that during all of this time. The Federal office to which I have been assigned is so clearly related to City government in general, and ours in particular, New York being the largest City in the entire country, that there is no inconsistency or conflict, but rather an inseparability that serves to the very best interests of the City."

Back in U. S.



Wide World

Miss Josephine P. Winter

Of St. Louis, Mo., pictured on her arrival in Jersey City, N. J., from Europe aboard the American Export liner Exeter. She reported she had been held a prisoner for 11 days in Figueras, Spain, because she was suspected of espionage. Miss Winter, who was a student at the Sorbonne in Paris, said she was arrested after she left France where she worked as an American Volunteer Ambulance Corps driver at Bordeaux.

Henderson for Cheap Bread

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, urges in a letter to 250 leading bakers that they offset higher costs of wheat and other ingredients by cutting their operating expenses, rather than by raising the price of bread.

The chief of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply declared that operating costs could be lowered in many cases by using less expensive wrappers, reducing selling expenses and cutting the percentage of stale bread returns.

Mr. Henderson said he recognized that in a few localities higher costs could not be absorbed by operating economies, and for that reason he declared that bakers who found themselves in such a situation would no longer be requested to consult with OPACS before making price changes.

"However, since average ingredient costs have risen only about half a cent a loaf, fractional increases in the selling price would be more in line with cost changes than would increases of a full cent," Mr. Henderson wrote. "In no locality does it appear that an increase of more than one cent would be warranted."

The half-cent a pound-loaf cost increase, Mr. Henderson said, reflects increased flour costs which in large part resulted "from legislation recently enacted by Congress providing for mandatory price-supporting loans to co-operating farmers equal to an average of 98 cents per bushel on wheat, compared with last year's loan rate of 64 cents.

"Higher costs in some localities have added further to bakers' operating expenses."

Defense Speeds Ahead: Three Minute Marriage

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22 (AP)—Told a prospective groom had to return to his job at the Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant in 25 minutes, City Judge Charles T. Yeager hastily recessed court for three minutes to perform the ceremony.

"I can't hold up the assembly line," commented Judge Yeager after uniting Joseph James and Marguerite Webber.

Gay Phlox All Summer Long

The Phlox Family offers you variety, color, fragrance, and flowers in abundance all the season through. Rock gardens and old garden walls are speedily enhanced with some of the subulata varieties—the moss pink, which we know so well and which grows so profusely in almost any kind of soil. If you have a small garden and want to be discriminating in the colors you choose, Phlox subulata alba and the deep rose and lilac varieties are more unusual than the ordinary bright pink.

Following these in early spring come the delicate wiry stems of the native wild blue phlox (Phlox divaricate). No flower is lovelier—or more welcome. Plant it in the rock garden, or among evergreens in the wild garden, or near yellow primroses by the pool. In a few years a small clump grows large enough to divide into several. It grows in any average garden soil and the flowers are excellent for cut flowers, as well as being fine garden subjects that last for weeks out of doors.

Closely associated with Phlox divaricata is the creeping phlox (Phlox reptans stolonifers). A true friend of shady places, it makes one of the most ideal ground covers under such trees as the maple, where grass is hard to grow. Whorls of leaf stems rise from shallow roots, reach out across the ground and send down more roots from their tips, within a few years covering great areas with a flat mat of leaves that are inclined to be evergreen.

Flat-Topped Clusters

In spring, groups of lovely orchid-pink flowers rise from all over the mats in flat-topped clusters. The orchid color, and the individual yellow eye of each floret, makes Phlox reptans distinctive from the wild blue phlox, although from a distance they look similar. The stems on the blossoms are a little shorter, but long enough for cutting, and the exquisite gentle fragrance is quite different from that of any other member of the Phlox Family.

What most of us know as perennial garden phlox, comes into bloom as early as June with the white flowers of Miss Lingard. It has large heads, with the florets faintly shading toward pink in the center, and in spite of other more recent introductions, still remains one of our most satisfactory phloxes. Miss Verboom is the rose-magenta form of Miss Lingard, just as satisfactory and as early blooming.

There is something refreshing about garden phlox; their delicate fragrance suggestive of the sweetness of summer evenings; the exquisite colors that are being brought in. I particularly like Columbia, supposed to be one of the finest pink phlox ever introduced—florets of delicate cameo pink with a shading of blue in the center. For pure white, with prolific bloom, nothing can beat Mary Louise, while one of the loveliest deep American beauty reds, is Augusta, a strong plant with rich bronzey-green foliage.

Few plants give so much satisfaction for so little care. You can buy some varieties in bloom, enjoy the bright flowers in your garden, then cut back the plants when the flowers fade.

Divide Them Regularly

They like a deeply spaded, well-drained spot in the garden, preferably enriched with bone meal or manure. It is well to work a commercial fertilizer around them once or twice as you cultivate in the spring. Divide them every three or four years so they won't become crowded and yield small poor flowers. They like water during dry spells, but try running the hose gently about their roots, instead of watering them from above. It helps prevent mildew.

And now a word about the delightful velvety Phlox drummondi. The colors are so rich and harmonious that beds of this annual phlox are beautiful, but I like them best mingled with other annuals. As a border in front of white nicotiana for instance, or some of the dwarf varieties as an edging for perennial borders. There is a beautiful salmon color that is exquisite with blue ageratum, and a deep velvety maroon that offers excellent contrast in contour and color to the white rays of shasta daisies. Set them several inches apart so they'll have room to breathe and keep the flowers cut to promote more blooms.

Yes, the Phlox Family is greatly to be enjoyed from spring to fall. It fits nicely into the perennial border, takes its place proudly among annuals, and is ideal in the rock garden and beside the pool.

Emily Seaber Parcher
A Tuesday Feature

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 918 Way, Elmira, New York.

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EXTRA Money Quick! Sell exceptional value Personal Christmas Cards 50—with name—$1. Finest 25 card Assortment $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 409, Boston, Mass.

ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST 50 FOR $1. CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs. Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line, Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name, 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 708 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

FURS

FURS REMODELED, Next Season's Mode for Old Furs—Give your old fur coat a new lease on life. $25 for this splendid remodeling service; includes restyling, repairing, refitting, cleaning, glazing, seam reinforcing, new silk lining, loops, buttons; 2 years' guarantee. Open evenings till 9 p. m. Illust. catalog showing what the smart woman will wear, free on request. Miller Fur Co., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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General Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—APARTMENT READY; immediate occupancy to purchaser of furniture at moderate price: 3 rooms, bath and kitchen; 5 minutes down town; garage available. NAtional 8667.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

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RADIO REPAIRING CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone Fl. 9-6056.

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N. Y. C., 109th St., 201 W. (6-D)—Attractive, light, airy, quiet; 1 or 2 rooms, elevator, with couple; $4.00; all transportations.

N. Y. C., 58 E. 97th St. (Apt. 3-F)—Front studio, kitchen privilege; $4.50. Call after 6 or Saturday. VINCENT.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath; West Side; $10.00. Phone ACademy 4-1793.

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SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. —Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden-fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. P. M. KING.

WANTED

WANTED — Small apartment or room with grand piano in Boston remainder summer. Box K-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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(Continued)

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O	H	▨	G	R	E	E	K	▨	S	W
W	A	S	▨	N	U	T	▨	S	U	E
N	E	C	K	▨	R	▨	B	U	R	N
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R	▨	P	O	E	▨	I	R	E	▨	N
D	O	O	N	E		B	E	A	S	T

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ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd. the Modern Firm for **PLUMBING** Central Heating 34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

ACKRILL Ltd. *Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders* TEL. 4001

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ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd. Contractors for All Electrical Work 35, Merrion Street, Leeds Tel. 30177 SHOPS AT SKIPTON and HARROGATE

PEACOCK & SON Ltd. Carpets, Linoleums Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts Established 1850 THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

BINGHAM *Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors* 43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds Tels. 51632 and 26228

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COOPERS Church Street **Purveyors of Groceries** *to His Majesty King George VI*

SLOAN LTD. of BOLD STREET AGENTS for RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models 42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

Armstrongs HATS OF DISTINCTION Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear 12 Allerton Road, Liverpool Phone Wavertree 139

MANCHESTER

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DICKSON & ROBINSON *Limited* SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you* — FREE CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD) *Exclusive Fashions* **RESTAURANT** St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDALS *Where quality comes first* KENDAL MILNE & CO. MANCHESTER 3

The Cloister Press Limited *Letterpress Printers* Heaton Mersey, Manchester RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc. Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

SHOES which fit the feet ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE **FINLEY & BABER** 28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"BRADBURN" Dyers and Cleaners ESTABLISHED 1832 66, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne—'Phone 22787 8, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
(Continued)

NOW — more than ever—clothes must last. Come to JOHN MOSES' first, for complete satisfaction and the Best of Everything.

JOHN MOSES Grainger Street, Newcastle, 1 Tel. 20674

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS 1/- per mile *No Extra Charges* TEL. 22111 Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

An Electrical or Radio Fault? THE REMEDY— "THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.) **Claude B. Barton, Ltd.** Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers 27-29, Union Rd. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

GOODACRE'S FURNISHERS CLUMBER ST. *Agents for* LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

ROCHDALE

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE C. H. BESWICK K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

H. WARD Meat Purveyor 385, Manchester Road, Sudden TEL. 5938 CASTLETON *Orders promptly attended to*

FREDA WARD 38, Manchester Old Road, Middleton *A Choice Selection of* Hosiery, Wools and Embroidery Materials, also Fancy Goods

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1. CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898 FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

Alfred Grindrod & Co. for CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY 122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

Permanent Waving, Hairdressing etc., Manicure, Beauty Preparations *Marian Cooper* Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD LEOPOLD STREET High-Class Decorations and Furnishings SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FREE Tele. No. 21371

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD. Family Grocery Stores 41, LONDON STREET *Highest Quality and Efficient Service* Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

Robinson's *The Confectioners and Caterers* GEO. MEANLEY (Proprietor J. T. Green) Footwear Specialist 6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport Agent for PORTLAND, RECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR Phone Sto. 4727

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

By Test the Best **Sir Herbert Barkers Shoe Fitters at** Baird's 14-19, South Bridge, Edinburgh

"The Scottish Calendar" 1942 With fresh quotations and proverbs Price 3/- Geo. Stewart & Co., Ltd. 92 George Street, EDINBURGH (Mail Orders Filled 9d. Extra)

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY *Geo. Gibson & Co.* BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN "ESSE" HEAT STORAGE COOKER Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district. James Gray & Son IRONMONGERS & ELECTRICIANS LTD. 89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COUPAR FURS Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats in all furs. **COUPAR LIMITED** *The Furriers* 241, Sauchiehall Street Phone: Douglas 2389

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs. FROM 70/- A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd. 36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RESTAURANTS at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers. WENDY'S

WILLIAM BLAIR *FAMILY BUTCHER* We stand for perfection in Quality and Service 22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

RADIO NEW SEASON'S MODELS All wave receivers from 8 gns. J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO. 226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr 5 Gilmour St., Paisley

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY Phone BELL 1616 J.W. BLACK 64 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW. W. Estd. 1866

PAN *Artistic Gifts* Glass, Pottery, Woodware, etc. 255, Bath Street Tel. Douglas 3325

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting **THE NORMAN SERVICE** 87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh Tel. 95 *Alterations—Repairs Cleaning of every kind*

Every Purchase Counts Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Subscription

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____

STREET and NUMBER_____

CITY and STATE_____

MC-2

Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Best Tip of All

Chicago

After 18 years of repeatedly saying, "The fish is very good, sir," "Is everything all right, sir?" and "Thank you, sir," Pete Panos, waiter, had an opportunity to speak some lines over the air.

He took time off from his job to portray the role of Leander Bistle, a dress designer, in a radio play, a weekly serial, emanating from a Chicago studio.

The story is of an American family of actors and their hilarious attempts to advance their professional careers. It is slightly reminiscent of that popular stage play, "The Royal Family," which portrayed America's first family of the theater, supposedly the Barrymore clan.

After a couple of appearances over the air, Pete was back at his old job at a restaurant on Michigan Avenue. Then there came a request from listeners, from the cast, and from the producer for Pete's return. Pete, however, lacked the necessary union dues. To become a regular member of the cast he would have to join the American Federation of Radio Actors, and that would cost him $50.

He was about to reject the offer when the cast of "The Great Gunns" came to dinner one night at the restaurant where he worked. They dined at Pete's table. When they had gone and he was clearing off their dishes, he found a $50 bill under a dinner plate.

"Great Gunns," chuckled Pete to himself as he gratefully tucked the $50 bill into his pocket, "now I can be a 'Great Gunn' myself."

So exit Pete Panos, the waiter; enter Pete Panos, the radio actor.

Problems of Herbs

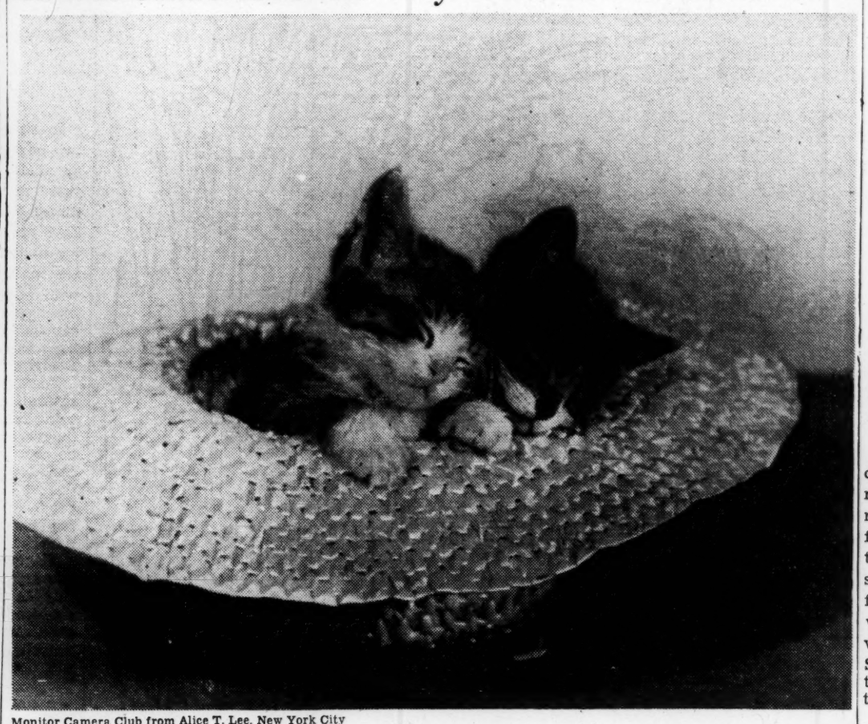
More than 62,000 spearmint, sweet basil, and other herb plants were distributed to New Hampshire farmers last year in a cooperative project of the University of New Hampshire and the WPA, to test the state's ability to grow for market herbs no longer available from Europe.

Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. In Egypt. The Nationalist party.
2. It comes from the coat of arms of the Medicis, Italian money lenders in the Middle Ages.
3. A seaport and capital of Latvia.
4. China.
5. A U. S. Army fort at Brooklyn, New York.
6. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky.
7. In North America. A duck with elongated head feathers, black plumage on the back, white below.
8. The western arm of the Indian Ocean between Arabia and India.
9. An archipelago in the South Pacific; annexed to New Zealand in 1901.
10. Venezuela.

All Was Comfortable and Cosy in the Battered Straw Hat—



Monitor Camera Club from Alice T. Lee, New York City

Did You Ever Wonder

What Plastics Are?

Mr. H. D., of Detroit, writes: "What is plastic? We have spoons that we can see through which are said to be made of plastic."

It is difficult, if not downright impossible, to define plastics. The word plastic means "capable of being molded." Clay is a plastic. Modern plastics, however, are more particularly synthetic or chemically-produced substances which can be pressed when hot into almost any desired shape and then retain that shape on cooling.

MOLDED PLASTICS PROVIDE COOL HANDLES FOR HOT UTENSILS.

One of the earliest modern plastics was bakelite. Dr. Baekeland (for whom bakelite was named) found that by joining together phenol and formaldehyde under certain conditions, a synthetic amber-like resin resulted. By adding various other ingredients in different ways, more than 2,000 different types of resin plastics may be produced, some opaque, some translucent in brilliant gem-like colors, and some of glass-like transparency. And besides resin plastics there are many other moldable synthetic substances made from such unlikely-seeming natural materials as wood, oil, coal, cottonseeds, milk, soybeans, corn, and sugar cane.

Moldable plastics fall into two broad classifications—the **thermoplastic** and the **thermosetting** types.

The thermoplastics soften when heated and harden on cooling without any change in internal structure. Such plastics may be remelted and molded over again.

The thermosetting plastics also soften when originally heated, but harden or "set" at high temperatures, changing to an infusible, insoluble form which cannot be remolded.

The recent development of plastics which may be kept at molding temperatures for an indefinite period of time has resulted in the rise of **injection molding.** In this method, molten plastic material is squirted or injected into a cold mold, where it hardens. The great advantage offered by injection molding is that of speed, the processes involved requiring about one-sixth the time of compression molding.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

THE DESPOTISM of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement.—J. S. MILL.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Wafd party?
2. The country from which the symbol of the three golden balls over a pawn shop is derived?
3. Riga?
4. The country to which Clarence E. Gauss is United States Ambassador?
5. Fort Hamilton?
6. The five states which bound West Virginia?
7. A bufflehead?
8. The Arabian Sea?
9. The Cook Islands?
10. The northernmost state of South America?

(Answers appear on this page)

Converted Movies

A Tokyo technician is reported to have invented a method of converting Japan's old silent movie projectors into sound equipment.

A Verse for Today . . .

Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: And see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.
—Ps. 139:23, 24.

Daily Anecdote

Two of a Kind

One day Richard Brinsley Sheridan brought to his wife the joyful news that they had inherited some money. After discussing their good fortune for a while, they decided to keep the bequest a deep, dark secret. That evening two of their friends, a Mr. Creevy and his wife, called, and after dinner, when the ladies had withdrawn, Sheridan confided to Creevy that they had just come into a fortune.

"Mrs. Sheridan and I," he explained, "made a solemn vow to each other to mention it to no one."

"Then why are you telling me?" asked the puzzled friend.

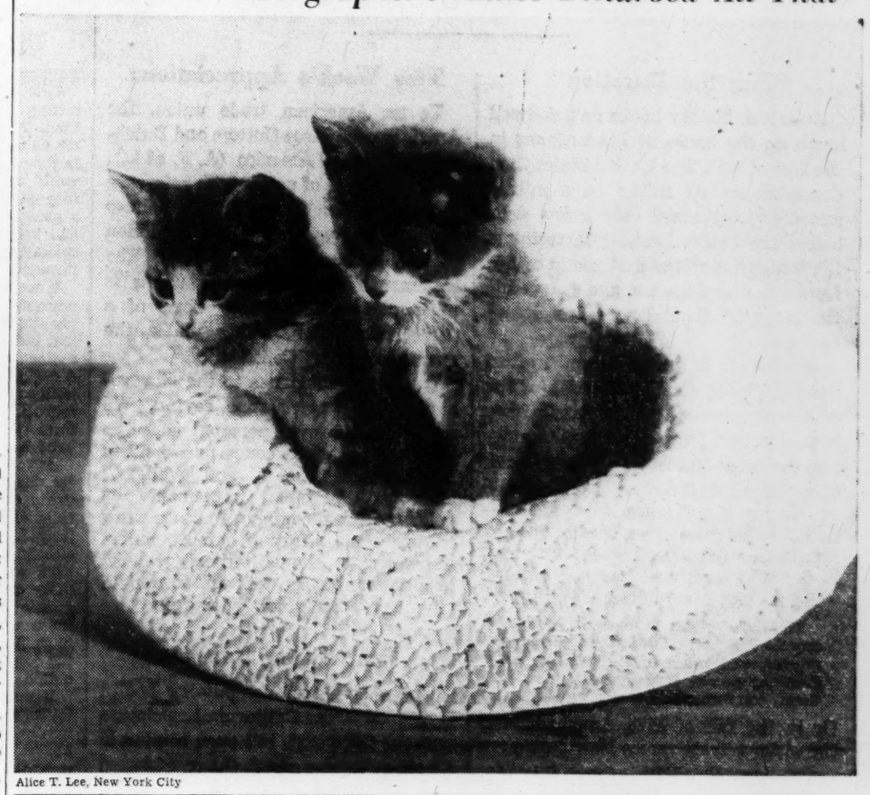
"Only one circumstance would induce me to confide in you," replied Sheridan, "and that is the absolute conviction that Mrs. Sheridan is at this very moment confiding it to Mrs. Creevy upstairs."

Save Your Tires!

With the Government undertaking rationing of crude rubber, tire makers are appealing to fleet operators and individual motorists to observe a few simple rules to get more mileage. Here, for example, are the do's and don'ts advocated by John L. Collyer, President of B. F. Goodrich Company:

Keep tires at the right air pressure.
If you change a tire, check the air after a few miles.
Change tires from wheel to wheel at least every 5,000 miles.
Keep safe tires on all wheels—a blowout destroys a complete tire.
Don't take corners at high speed; that wears tires faster than anything else.
Never slam on your brakes except to prevent an accident.
Have wheel alignment, front and rear, checked regularly.
Give your tires personal inspection from time to time.
Don't drive too fast on hot, dry roads. Heat speeds wear.
Start gently; don't spin wheels and grind off rubber.
Don't bump curbs. No tire will withstand such abuse.
If your car begins to steer queerly, pull off the road and check tires.—Business Week.

—Until the Photographer's Antics Disturbed All That



Alice T. Lee, New York City

In Lighter Vein

The Right Key?

From Nebraska comes a story of a commencement speaker who sought an inspirational formula for getting ahead in the world. He sought for a pungent phrase that would describe in a few syllables the "Open sesame" to success, but he hadn't found it even on the evening of graduation. As he opened the auditorium door on his way to the festivities, he noticed the word PUSH. There it was—just the word.

During his speech he carefully avoided the word, leading up to it in the verbose language of all commencement speakers. Finally he reached the climax. "The key to success," he said, "is a four-letter word you see everyday. There it is, right behind you, on the door of this auditorium."

His audience turned their heads to the door. There, above the handle, was the four-letter word—PULL.

Shades of Shakespeare!

Shakespeare (or Bacon, if you belong to that school of thought) would shudder, according to The Peoria Journal-Transcript, if he could see the paraphrasing on a restaurant window in East Peoria. In bold letters across the place appears the line: "What Foods These Morsels Be."

Patiently Waiting

A lad had become the proud owner of a pig and insisted on having full care of it. After a few weeks, as the pig did not seem to thrive, his father said to him: "I'm afraid you're not feeding your pig enough. It doesn't seem to be fattening at all."

"I don't want to fatten him yet," said the young stockman. "I'm waiting until he gets as long as I want him, then I'll begin to widen him."

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"I'm not allowed to tell what's in the hash—it's a military secret."

Railroad Time

On most railroads, watches are inspected once a month and are required not to vary more than 30 seconds a week.

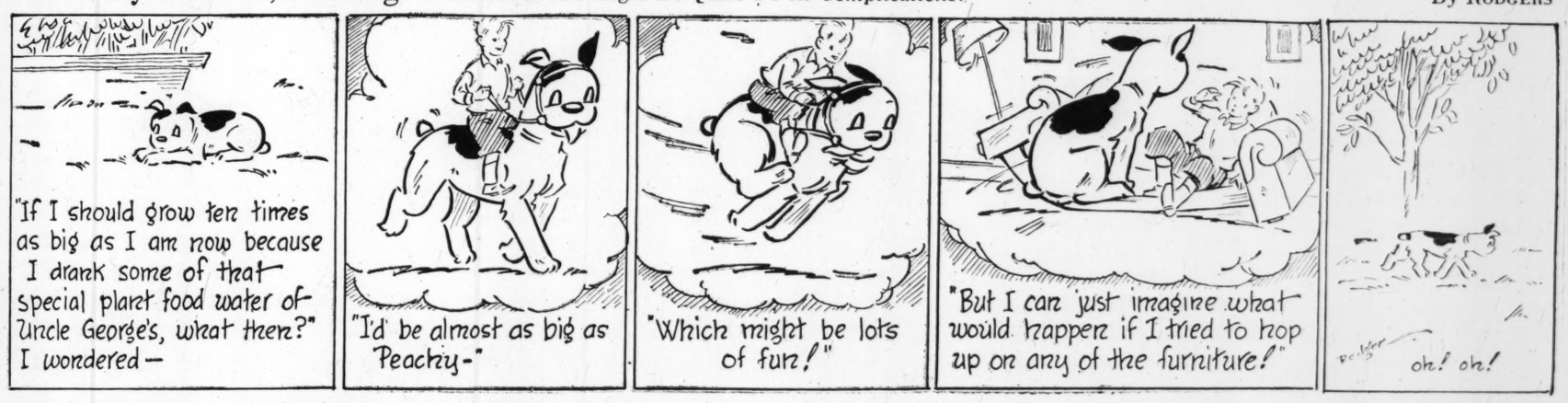
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Rose by Any Other Name . . . .*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT BIRD CANNOT SEE TO EITHER SIDE WITHOUT TURNING ITS HEAD?
THE ORDER RAPTORES
...INCLUDING ALUCONIDÆ AND STRIGIDÆ!
?
MAY I ADD THE CRYPTOGLAUX ACADICA !?
?
WHAT, MAY I ASK, IS THE MATTER WITH THE OWL ?!
YOU'RE TERRIBLY SMART, BENJAMIN... I JUST COULDN'T THINK OF THAT WORD "OWL"....
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Can See There Might Be Quite a Few Complications!*

By RODGERS


"If I should grow ten times as big as I am now because I drank some of that special plant food water of Uncle George's, what then?" I wondered—
"I'd be almost as big as Peachy-"
"Which might be lots of fun!"
"But I can just imagine what would happen if I tried to hop up on any of the furniture!"
oh! oh!

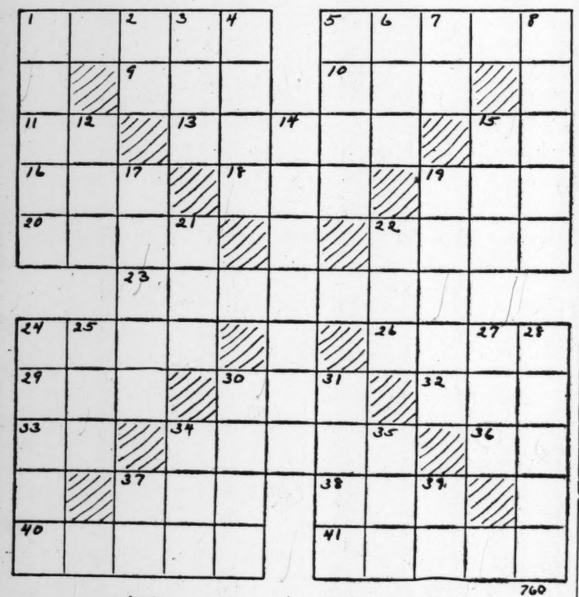
The Adventures of Waddles—*Run to Earth*

By THE HAGERS

A DARK SHAPE RACED ACROSS THE GROUND; IT MADE A QUEER, METALLIC SOUND.
ON, ON IT SPED WITH CLUMSY PACE; AND THROUGH THE DARKNESS I GAVE CHASE.
AT LAST THE THING TRIPPED ON A STONE AND SPRAWLED FULL LENGTH. I HEARD IT MOAN.
IT TRIED TO RISE, BUT SAT THERE—STUCK. 'TWAS JACK SPOONBILL'S OLD ROBOT DUCK!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



760

Across

1—What is a diadem?
5—Presents for first wedding anniversary would be made of what?
9—What is capital of Brazil?
10—Not in.
11—Exclamation.
13—What language is spoken in Korinthos?
15—If you were in Alexandria, Va., in what direction would you travel to reach Roanoke (abbr.)?
16—Existed.
18—Fruit of the cashew is what?
19—To prosecute.
20—What part of snakebird resembles a snake?
22—To vulcanize.
23—Who sings tenor part in "Aida"?
24—Penelope did what in Ulysses' absence?
26—Who is the nurse in "Martin Chuzzlewit"?
29—What is the spider's parlor?
30—What is a light carriage with one pair of wheels?
32—And not.
33—Upon.
34—What creature is subject of well-known tale by Herman Melville?
36—Palm lily is also called what?
37—Who wrote poem "The Haunted Palace"?
38—Anger.
40—What Exmoor family was immortalized by Blackmore?
41—What is any four-footed animal?

Down

1—What is a buffoon?
2—Either.
3—According to Mother Goose, four and twenty hairs make what?
4—Who was one of demigoddesses of Teutonic mythology?
5—Andre Chenier, operatic hero, is what?
6—What is a guillemot?
7—Pint (abbr.).
8—What is a second-growth crop?
12—How does Robert Burns write "have"?
14—What is largest land mass in world?
15—What is a prefix equivalent to "over"?
17—Stunted tree is called what?
19—What was first name of Miss Anthony, American woman's suffrage advocate?
21—What is singular of "kannen"?
22—Mendicants do what?
24—What weapon plays important part in "Siegfried"?
25—Writing implement.
27—What is a witty saying?
28—If you emulated Johannes Gutenberg, you would do what?
30—What is a semifluid butter made chiefly in India?
31—Flippant.
34—Gained.
35—Before.
37—What is a river in Italy?
39—Who was a deity of ancient Babylon?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"For the Duration"

American history books do not dwell much on the battle of Bladensburg in the War of 1812. The United States then depended for its safety on a militia raised and organized only a few days before the battle. Lacking in training, the troops fled at the first round of fire from a seasoned enemy, and as a result the National Capital was seized and burned.

The lesson of the need for trained troops, enlisted for the duration of the emergency, was one that should have been learned from George Washington. President Roosevelt referred to the experience of the first Commander-in-Chief in his message to Congress—and the Nation—urging continuance of service for the selective service men, National Guard, and reserve officers. He might have quoted Washington:

> The evils arising from short, or even any limited enlistment of the troops, are greater, and more extensively hurtful than any person (not an eye-witness to them) can form an idea of.

Or in the fall of 1776, foreshadowing the bitter retreat across New Jersey:

> We are now, as it were, upon the eve of another dissolution of our army.

The grave danger of such a dissolution of two-thirds of the United States Army today in the face of a world emergency that has been growing worse year by year is now placed squarely before Congress. Every citizen has ample evidence from the events of the last two years on which to support the view that "the national interest is imperiled."

A simple statement to that effect by Congress is all that is necessary under the explicit terms of the Selective Service Act to warrant and empower the Chief Executive to retain in service those of the draftees who are needed in order to keep important Army units intact. Legislation should be quick to this end. It should provide also that National Guard units and reserve officers, where needed, shall remain in service.

When the question first arose, many hoped that the selectees could be released and replaced without injury to the organization. It is still true that the training of men for a reserve is an important function of the Army. But its most important function is to be ready for any emergency. To do this and to make best use of the men inducted, it was necessary to distribute them widely through existing units.

The President and the Chief of Staff have declared their intention to release as quickly as possible those who are over 28 or whose continued service would work a hardship. The induction of new men should make this possible, but the expansion of Army facilities also makes it feasible now to train more than the 900,000 men per year which the Draft Act at first contemplated.

Both Washington and Lincoln saw sorely needed troops march out and disband even within sound of cannon-fire because their enlistments had expired. Military history deeply underlines the need of enlistments for the period of the emergency. This can best be made fair by every citizen's resolving that in this crisis, whatever his capacity, he, too, is enlisted for the duration.

Shipping Front

Announcement that the toll of Nazi piracy fell to 329,000 tons in June is, from every side, good news. Losses which since the winter had averaged over 500,000 tons a month were bringing Britain closer to the point where the necessity of transport for foods would leave essential war materials sitting on the docks. Whether due to the Nazis' having turned some of their naval attention to the Baltic and Black Seas or to increasing effectiveness of American patrols, this sharp reduction looks like a big victory.

Indeed, it may be worth as much as more visible gains on land such as that in Syria. For the United States it may be more valuable, unless it proves merely temporary. With the new base in Iceland the American Navy and its air arm should be able to make it permanent. The sinking of the Robin Moor leaves the U-boats in the vulnerable position of pirates. One shelled the Zamzam without even finding out what flag she flew. The Navy cannot be satisfied with merely "observing" such outlaws and waiting for the thin-spread British to sink them. It should deal with them itself as it would with derelicts or any other menace to shipping. The Battle of the Atlantic is still the vital one and in that America can play a decisive part.

This Week's Appreciation:

To an American trade union, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America (A. F. of L.), for a statement of policy with reference to defense which begins, "We believe devoutly and with complete conviction in the democratic way of life." The statement recognizes that the union "is a democratic institution, born of a democratic nation, living under the guarantees of its Constitution."

It pledges allegiance to the Government without reservation, saying, "We must put our own personal concerns and our own union concerns second to the national concern and welfare." Moreover, the union implements its policy with a pledge not to cease work in any plant affecting defense unless an employer should "utterly reject" negotiation but to seek arbitration in any dispute and abide by its results.

Compulsion Retreats

The shelving of compulsory health insurance in the California Legislature without this year's bill even coming to a vote evidences afresh the recession of public interest. Among the States, the proposed system has made its largest bid in California. Four years ago, however, it was beaten 46 to 24 in the Assembly, and two years ago 48 to 20. This year the plan was tabled by a Senate committee, and in the Assembly it was not even voted upon by committee, so far as the records show.

The movement for compulsory health insurance in the United States has in fact been declining ever since President Roosevelt put aside enabling legislation eighteen months ago. The immense cost officially estimated as at least $2,500,000,000 a year for national coverage, the huge new taxes, the drawbacks of the bureaucratic medical service, the hostility of the organized medical profession, the advent of voluntary health insurance—plus the war—have combined against the project. Fortunately the country has so far escaped being rushed into a mammoth insurance venture through popular ignorance of its failings.

While Russia Holds

The month in which the Russian armies were to fold up is now at an end. But the Russian armies have not folded up. One gathers as little as ever from the communiqués. From other sources, such as official quarters in Washington and London, come signs that Russian reverses are expected, but that Russian resistance promises to last at least for a while.

One such sign is the removal of Soviet Foreign Office divisions and other Government services from Moscow to Kazan, whither they were accompanied by some members of the United States Embassy. Another is the accord between Britain and Russia in which each nation pledges itself to stay in the fight against the Nazis as long as the other does.

The Nazis themselves seem to have modified their hopes of immediate victory over the Russians. Instead of a mounting menace of Nazi invasion of Britain in the event of a successful Nazi campaign against Russia, reports from the Balkans and Mediterranean area indicate Naz. plans for renewal of warfare in the Middle East. Nazi bases for action southeastward from Berlin are reported as being heavily reinforced. These reports are supported by British-Free French counter-activity in Syria and Lebanon, into which areas war materials are still pouring while work on fortifications is being speeded.

The Nazi assault on Russia, while possibly postponing an attempt at invasion of Britain, provides no holiday for anti-Nazi forces. All the while the fighting goes on along the world's longest battle front, the Nazis busy themselves with actual physical preparations to exploit whatever successes they may achieve in Russia. Though they would fail to frighten Britain and the United States into a "peace" even by full-fledged triumph over Soviet power, the Nazis may emerge from the Russian venture somewhat strengthened to carry on a long war. Of course, should the unexpected happen in Russia . . . but too many plans of the democracies have gang agley on the assumption that Hitler had at last overstepped himself.

Simultaneous appearances are made by native blueberry pies in the Northeastern States and wild blackberry cobblers in the Middle West. Wherever the territories overlap, the true gourmet makes no distinction.

Our Readers Say—

United on the Home Front

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is one of the most crucial and upsetting moments in the long history of mankind. The temptation is exceedingly strong for us to let our minds become so engrossed in the crises and emergencies throughout the world we have little zest or energy left to face our daily routine. But to permit such a phase of national consciousness to develop and take hold of millions of us would be a calamity equal to a wave of sabotage throughout industry.

It would be superfluous to discuss the importance of working to feed, clothe and supply our armed forces. That goes without saying, but there is a far deeper factor in our national life which needs to be aired and discussed. I refer to the need to continue with and improve our way of life, our farms, schools, business system and our democratic form of government. War or no war, this issue must be met.

Any citizen seeking to do his or her bit for this nation and the cause of freedom the world over will do well to hold fast to all rules of poise and common sense. The majority of us have analyzed the world situation clearly enough to understand the pressing need for defense preparation and national unity of purpose. The defense effort is progressing rapidly, but national unity is a goal far from being attained. The reason for this is simply that not enough of us understand the importance of the individual in a vast nation of 135,000,000 people.

It may not be easy for the average commuter to continue going to the city, act as family breadwinner, and try to hold his business in line with the times. Despite the prosperity we enjoy today few of us expect the country to avoid a complete readjustment after the war. We all have to face uncertain days ahead. However, national unity and high morale are imperative for the present time, and unless we attain it now we stand little chance of reaching such a condition after the war.

Unpatriotic as it may seem to say so, the way may be easier for those serving with the armed forces than it is for us at home. Businessmen have for years been struggling with economic, social and political elements threatening the very foundations of our system. Now, with earnings being increased, it is all but impossible to plow back these earnings into any business; how, when or whether to save money or why to do so at all perplexes all too many people.

Our game is a grim one, the saving of our civilization. It will take all the 135,000,000 of us acting in concerted effort, as a team, if we expect to help win the war, or the peace after it. It is up to us, then, farmer, dressmaker, merchant, mechanic, all of us to do the job. In this and no other manner will we achieve national unity and save our country for ourselves and posterity.

Redding, Conn. T. L. MCCREADY, JR.

Reigns of Violence

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In 1808, during the Revolutionary epoch in Germany, the then reigning Queen Luise wrote, in part, the following portion of a letter to her father in Königsberg:

"I do not believe that the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte is firm and secure on what at present is so dazzling a throne. Only truth and justice are steadfast and at rest; he is politic, that is, cunning, and he guides himself, not according to the eternal laws but according to circumstances as they are just now. Consequently he stains his rule with much injustice. He is blinded by his good fortune and he thinks he can do anything. Thus he is wholly without moderation, and he who cannot observe self-restraint loses his balance and falls. I believe steadfastly in God and therefore also in a moral ordering of the world. This I do not see in the reign of violence, and so I entertain the hope that better days will succeed the present evil ones."

Now that Germany is being overrun with its Nazi Napoleon striving to conquer the whole world, the above expression of clear, logical thinking should give hope and inspiration to those whose thoughts are dangerously doubtful as to where—with the Allies or Axis—rests the right, and therefore all there is of spiritual might, in determining the outcome of World War II. What Queen Luise firmly believed and hoped for is today being re-echoed in the hearts of countless millions all over the globe. However, merely to hope that better days will succeed the present evil ones is not enough; we must continue in the living Word of God, "the Spirit of truth," which Christ Jesus commanded, saying: "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This is the freedom "devoutly to be wished"—to see man and the universe as God sees them.

San Francisco MARSHALL HIGLEY

"A Wealth of Information"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not like throwing bouquets but I want to tell you that in my opinion, as well as a good many others with whom I have spoken on the subject, your paper is the cleanest, most enlightened, as well as the most liberal and progressive paper, of any number of newspapers published in this country. My only objection is that you call it a "paper." That is really a misnomer. You should call it "A Wealth of Information."

For the last two years it has been a great pleasure to me to cut out every map, every table of statistics, every editorial, and every letter written by your special correspondents on noteworthy subjects from every corner of this globe, and today I am in possession of an encyclopedia properly indexed which I hold priceless. No more need for me to go hunting in libraries for books and articles treating on this or that subject. To illustrate: Do I want to know in a hurry about a matter connected with the building of the Pyramids, or something about the history of Abyssinia, or the thirty-years war, the history of Mexico's first settlers, and to come down to more recent events, the building of the Suez or Panama Canals, the propaganda spreading of Hitler, or the value of the herring crop of Iceland? I need only to turn to my encyclopedia. CHARLES STERN

Dorchester, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Why Not Get at the Roots?

S. J. Ray in The Kansas City Star

"A Cold Determination to See It Through"

Letters to Friends in America From the Beleaguered Residents of Britain

MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Dear Bill:

It has always been a source of wonder to us fellows at home to learn of the esteem in which we are held by Canadians. Their loyalty seems to be a thing apart.

And now you Americans with your plans for help. Won't you tell them singly or in groups, but tell them how grateful we are for all they have done and are doing for us. This heartens us no end.

I meet many people in all stations of life, and never have I once heard one word other than a cold determination to see this war through. There will never be any surrender whatever comes.

"Master," said Elisha's servant when Israel was surrounded by the Syrians, "what can we do?" And Elisha prayed strangely enough not for safety, nor for deliverance, not for victory, but merely that the servant's eyes be opened. Opened, Bill, to see that the force that fights for us outnumbers all Hitler's forces from down-trodden Europe. We reckon with the dangers of war but its fear, I believe, is passing us by, and we intend at all costs to carry on. CHARLIE

BUCKHURST HILL, ESSEX

. . . England is united as one in this struggle, and the harder they are hit, the higher they rise—looking for "a more excellent way." I have felt for a long time that one day we would have a war, and where we would have to prove that love is stronger than hate. . . . There is no people in the world fitted to work out this problem better than the English nation. . . .

About a fortnight ago I went to a League of Nations Union Meeting. They are planning what to do directly the war is over. Their slogan is "no revenge," "the people's peace," and I believe the third was: "Universal disarmament." A League of Nations with a universal police corps—the reconstruction of Europe as an international business. One man got up, shook his head at "no revenge," but was very little supported.

S. M. T. H.

LONDON

. . . We love to know you are praying for us. We need all the help we can get, for these are strenuous times. . . . We are learning a lot of lessons of patience these days. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." C.

LONDON

Dear Mrs. R:

. . . One does get a little tired of reading in the press details of colossal production of planes and munitions of all kinds coming from the United States, and finding at the end a couple of lines saying, "full production will be reached by the summer of 1942," or something similar. We need all the help and supplies we can get now, this year, because although we shall keep going, the end will come sooner if help is more immediate. No doubt the United States have their own troubles, but none can be as great as ours or as great as theirs will be if we do not hold off the Nazis. H. A. L.

OFFLEY CHASE, near LUTON-BEDS

Dear Guy:

Thank Heaven the U. S. A. is wide awake to the danger. . . . England can and will hold out this hard summer but she can't go alone. The Germans hope to wear us down before help from America can come.

The British bulldog still has a good grip. If the U. S. A. will help him to hold on I think all will be well. The people of this island deserve help and if courage and fortitude and heroism still stir the hearts of my countrymen in America, as I know they must, help will be forthcoming. HELEN

LIVERPOOL

Darling Daddy:

This is going to prove an expensive pastime if every time we have a raid, I write and tell you I'm O. K.

Anyway I am. Last night we had our worst raid of the war—the fires lit up the whole place. The barrage was terrific. . . . I rather hastily volunteered to do night fire watching, so sat up the whole night, but as I really hadn't much idea how to put out an incendiary, I wouldn't have been much use. But we rushed around looking busy, with tin helmets, tops of dustbins, and shovels. Fortunately we didn't have to deal with one. Actually we are near the barrage balloon and the men would always help us. . . .

Lewis's, Liverpool's biggest store, is burnt out—just the shell left. . . .

The sailors are fighting magnificently—they really are wonderful. Up with the Navy!

All our water has been cut off. You might send me up a mug of water by post! . . .

We are giving a dinner to the D'Oyly Carte Company tonight and they are performing. Rather fun. . . . Love J. N.

SWANSEA

Dear Molly and Fred:

We have had it rather badly. . . . The shopping center is no more; the old church, the market, etc., are all a heap of rubble. . . . Our windows were blown in and the roof full of holes, but we were all untouched. I felt so grateful for all I know.

I really believe we shall have to all change our thinking and realize the true values are spiritual homes—houses count for very little these times. DORIS

The Wide Horizon

Inter-Americanism Stronger

By Gen. Antonio Beingolea

Former Minister of Defense of Peru

LIMA, PERU

In an era of friendship between nations, two or three decades is a short life, almost an adolescence. It has scarcely been thirty years that the relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America have been directed toward a closer and better understanding. Recently in this regard, we in the Latin Americas have observed with satisfaction the unaccustomed movement toward a well-guided Inter-Americanism, for we had come to view Pan-Americanism, in the fashion of the Monroe Doctrine, with distrust.

For a long time there had been evident a separation between the two Americas—something resembling a vacuum, and hardly conducive to a mutual understanding. Could it be defined as disdain on the part of the so-called "Colossus of the North"? Or was it due to jealousy on the part of Latin Americans? Undoubtedly both existed, but the tendency of the United States to see Latin America only through the spectacles of her geologists or financiers had largely created this separation. Moreover, a certain irony or pity in regard to her southern neighbors' problems—whether these were political or economic—had been perceived. Many of us regretted that the great nation to our north did not pay more attention to the evident progress of her sister nations on the southern continent. This desire for attention does not, however, presuppose "intervention"—a word which is always resisted and hated in Latin countries and which, when carried out, brings a reaction precisely opposite to the one desired.

* * *

For the above reasons, Latin Americans looked with suspicion upon the "Colossus" and those who felt her influence close at hand—Mexico and the Antilles, for example—did not regard the United States in a friendly light. This suspicion on the one side and egotism on the other caused affection from North America to filter into the southern continent in the quantities of an eye-dropper. Often it did not arrive at all. In contrast, friendship and culture came plentifully from the Old World.

However, about thirty years ago, well-to-do South American landholders began sending their sons to North American schools and universities to be educated and these youths returned full of admiration for their neighbors of the North. Their influence for friendship began to be felt. Another factor, no less favorable, was that the United States, through the "Maecenas" (public-spirited citizens), took charge of improving the sanitation of those countries, from the coast of Panama southward. Such results provoked admiration for the Yankees' scientific skill and paved the way for a more sympathetic understanding. The "Colossus" was no longer regarded through the speculative fever of Wall Street or the rising temperature of the dollar. Commercialism had given way to humanism.

* * *

Still another source of improved understanding has been the movies. Nothing excels the moving picture screen for purposes of propaganda. It brings us all closer and its excellent technique, combined, ordinarily, with esthetic judgment, gives the North American screen an influential role. Interest in the showing of its films here is remarkable.

All these things, however, have occurred only in scattered, often private and accidental ways, that is, without a plan. Official action, which gives completeness and real direction to public opinion, has only just arrived. Happily, it is not too late.

Exchanges of opinion under governmental auspices, in the Pan-American conferences, and the frequent repetition of cultural visits, together with interchanges of professors and students, have strengthened cordial relations. These conferences, especially the more recent ones at Lima, Panama, and Havana, have constituted a sort of initial codification of the principles of Inter-American solidarity. They have created a legal understanding which is cemented by a growing mutual confidence and frankness. We owe this crusade for better understanding in large measure to Mr. Roosevelt's advent to power, although it was inaugurated during Mr. Hoover's regime. But unquestionably their "Good Neighbor" policy has brought the peoples of Latin America closer to the United States and rid us of the suspicions, secret fears, and reticences which for so long prevented a real understanding. It has forged a feeling of solidarity which today can be interpreted as truly Inter-American.

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